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From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
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The B[illegible]

FOU[illegible]

VOL. VIII NO. 197

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th August	Kashmir	8841
14th "	Devanha*	8092
21st "	Mantua	10885
28th "	China	7032
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kaiyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy*	7346
25th "	Nerbudda*	15620
2nd Oct.	Dolka	8089
9th "	Malwa	10883
16th "	A Steamer	—
23rd "	Karmala	8093
30th "	Naldera	16430

*Fully booked from China, will not receive passengers from Bombay.

‡ B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer.	—
th	Dilwara	Call Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC[illegible], KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
12th July	Lhasa	Karachi 9 a.m.
12th "	Karapara	East and South Africa.
14th "	Barpeta	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	14th Aug.	25th Aug
*Hakodate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	22nd Aug.	24th Aug

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	9th Aug.	21st Aug.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	16th Aug.	26th Aug.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road Bombay.

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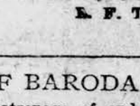

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
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Managing Agents.
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(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
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Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Baru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Caarter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURT.
Manager,
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changehun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 264.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,792	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gajan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. F. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yoko[illegible]
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
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Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
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CHAIRMAN:
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DIRECTORS:
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Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
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Bombay-Branch.
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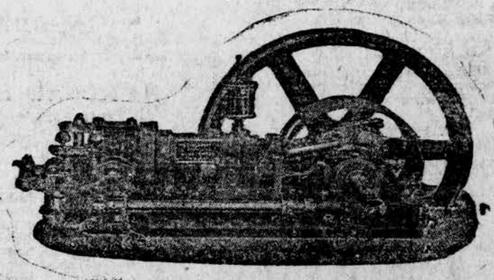

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Genuine statuary and carrara marble suitable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens prepared by best artists of Italy, just arrived are offered at most reduced prices.
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Is THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-
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Shipchandlers, contractors & hardware merchants
Ready stock of mills, gins and Factory requisites.
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Special attention paid to upcountry orders

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High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sale & Hire
At Moderate Rates.
ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA
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Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay Presidency:—
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THE BEST BRITISH PATENT DRY POWDER
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Fire Extinguisher
DIRECTIONS
PULL DOWN FROM HOOK AND THROW THE CONTENTS FORCE INTO THE FLAMES
NEVER SPRINKLE
K.H. KABBUR & Co.

Brings fire under control instantaneously Extinguishes burning Petrol, Celluloid, Oils, and all common inflamables.

EVER-LASTING
EFFECTIVE
CHEAP
EASY TO WORK
READY AT HAND
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Specially recommended for
Fire-Brigades—Public and Private Buildings, Cinema, Houses, Theatres, Hotels Motor-Cars and Motor Lorries Carrages.

GODOWNS, WARE-HOUSES, FACTORIES &c.
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BOMBAY.

Blame It on Your Nerves

Nervous, weak and excitable people suffer from headache, neuralgia, hysteria, wakefulness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and to prove a true nerve tonic is Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls. Rs. 2-4 per bot. of 40 Pearls, by V. P. P. free.

Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.
Juma Musjid, BOMBAY.

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THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST IS NOW OPEN AND WILL BE CLOSED ON THE SEPTEM

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN DULY FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES,

THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR C

LIMITED.

(Incorporated Under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 30,00,000

Divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, payab e as follows:—Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 15 on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 25 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

10,000 shares have been applied for by the Directors and their friends, 5,000 shares have been applied for by the cane growers in the Nira Valley and others interested in the sugar industry, and 15,000 shares are now offered to the public for s tion. The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, has underwritten 25,000 shares.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON'BLE MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E., merchant, of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company, (Chairman, ex-officio), 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRANK HARRISON, ESQ., of Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Company, (India), Ltd., Merchant, Ballard Road, Bombay.

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR KASHINATH RAMCHANDRA GODBOLE, B.A., M.C.E., of Messrs. Shapurji Godbole and Company, Managing Agents of Dhond Baramati Railway Company, Ltd., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE HON'BLE MR. CHUNILAL V. MEHTA, Merchant, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAJA SHAMBHUSING JADHAVRAO, JAGIRDAR of Malegaon, District Poona.

J. C. K. PETERSON, ESQ., C.I.E., Director of Tata, Sons, Ltd., (nominated by the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd.) Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS:
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, Bombay.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. K. S. AIYER AND COMPANY, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. DIXIT MANEKLAL AND COMPANY, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS:
MESSRS. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS AND COMPANY, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
65, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association and primarily for the purpose of erecting and working a Central Sugar Factory near Baramati on the Nira Left Bank Canal. The normal area on the sugarcane, within a radius of 5 miles of the site selected for the Factory, is about 3,500 acres and the factory will be equipped with machinery capable of dealing with the produce from about 2,000 acres. It is the intention that the Company shall enter into agreements with the cane growers to purchase the cane by weight on a gul basis, a standard ratio being agreed upon as representing the net value which the cane growers at present obtain from their cane when it is manufactured into gul. On this basis the cane growers will obtain exactly the same return as they now do for a given quantity of cane, whilst at the same time, they will be entirely relieved from the troublesome operations of extracting the juice and converting it into gul. It is anticipated that this will greatly increase the popularity of cane growing in the district and will enable the growers to pay undivided attention to their work of cultivation; and the fact that the growers have applied for a large number of shares in the Company is evidence of their genuine interest in the scheme. It is to be noted that the scheme does not contemplate acquisition of any land by the Company itself for cane growing, and it is part of the scheme that the agreements with the cane growers shall provide that, whenever the Company pays a dividend of more than 10 % on the paid up capital of the Company, the amount that is declared to be paid over and above 10 % on the paid up capital of the Company shall be divided into four equal parts:—

One part shall be divided among cane supplying shareholders in the proportion that the cane supplied by them bears to the total tonnage of cane supplied to the Company including cane, if any, grown by the Company and the balance of such part shall with the other three parts be distributed as dividend among all shareholders.

The Baramati area under the Nira Canal offers the following advantages for the establishment of a Sugar Factory:—

(1) The cane grown is very rich in sucrose and admirably adapted for the manufacture of white sugar.

(2) The harvesting period is longer than in any other part of India and in most of the sugar producing countries.

(3) Within the sphere of the Factory, the proportion of sugar cane to other crops is unusually high so that there will be little difficulty in arranging for a cheap and efficient system of transport.

(4) The cultivators possess in the Nira Canal system an unfailing source of water supply.

(5) The Baramati Railway Station of Dhond Baramati Rly. is only 3 miles from factory site and a Railway siding up to the factory site is being arranged.

(6) The profits of the Company will be derived from the superior efficiency of the machinery which will be installed as compared with the primitive indigenous plant now in use.

The present is an exceedingly favourable opportunity for effecting great improvements in the methods of sugarcane cultivation in India, and to introduce processes of manufacture which will avoid the serious waste of the past. The demand for sugar and sugar produce in India is rapidly increasing. Owing to the war, the production of Beet sugar has enormously decreased, causing a shortage of supply which has brought about a great increase in price. Further, since 1916 Indian Sugar growers enjoy a certain amount of internal protection due to the imposition of a ten per cent. duty on all imports. This only to a limited extent affects the sugar industry which it is proposed to start at Baramati, but it greatly helps the sugarcane grower and enables him to put more capital into his cultivation. Not to any serious extent will the profits of the Baramati Factory be adversely affected by changes in the price of sugar as the agreements with the cane growers provide for the purchase of cane on a sliding scale which will vary with the price of gul. It is proposed to establish the factory on a scale which will permit of the production of 7,200 tons of sugar in a season.

The cane growers require large quantities of oil-cakes for manuring their cane fields. These are at present imported although large quantities of oil seeds like safflower and groundnut are available in the adjoining areas. It is therefore proposed to work an oil mill in connection with this factory. This will enable the cane growers to get oil-cake on the spot and will make substantial addition to the profits of the Company.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 10,000 shares.

25,000 shares have been underwritten for a commission at the rate of two per cent on the amount thereof and such commission will be payable by the Company.

The following agreements have been entered into—

(a) An agreement dated the 13th August 1920, between the Company of the one part and Lalubhai Samaldas and Jyotindra Lalubhai, both of Bombay, carrying on business in partnership in Bombay under the name, style or firm of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company of the other part, whereby it is agreed that the said Lalubhai Samaldas and Jyotindra Lalubhai and the other person or persons for the time being constituting the firm of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company and their successors in business or assigns shall be the Managing Agents of the Company upon the terms and conditions appearing in the said Agreement for a period of thirty years from the date of the Registration of the Company and thereafter until they shall resign or shall be removed from their office by a special Resolution of the Company, but with liberty to the Managing Agents to resign such appointment and to retire the Managing Agency at any time by twelve calendar months' notice in writing to the Company such notice to expire at any financial year of the Company. The remuneration of the Managing Agents under this Agreement is fixed at ten per cent. upon the annual net profits of the Company as therein defined, subject to a minimum of Rs. 20,000 per annum and an allowance of Rupees one thousand per month.

(b) An agreement dated the 15th July 1920 between the Company of the one part and the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, of the other part, whereby the said Bank agrees to underwrite 25,000 shares of the Company, and the Company agrees to pay 2 % underwriting commission to the Bank (The Bank itself paying the brokerage, if any, on these shares) and to accept on the Board of Directors two nominees of the said Bank.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company is interested in the remuneration to be paid under the foregoing Agreement (a).

The qualification of a Director other than the Managing Director, a special Director, a Director nominated by the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, or the Debenture Director of the Company (if any) shall be the holding in his own right of at least Fifty shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rupees five thousand. A first Director may act before his qualification but must acquire the same within one month from his appointment: and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said shares from the Company and the same shall be forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rupees one hundred for each meeting attended by him.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Comp to the qualification and remuneration of the Directors.

"110. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a bonafide resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation for travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified; and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a committee appointed by the Directors in terms of these articles and may pay the same."

"132. If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of Bombay on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any committee formed by the Directors), the Board may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profit or otherwise as may be determined by the Board, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided, and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company."

The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rupees 20,000 exclusive of underwriting commission.

No money has been paid or is intended to be paid to any promoters.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above Agreements can be inspected at the Registered office of the Company, at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus and forms part of it.

Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying this prospectus and forwarded direct to the Company's Bankers, The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd. Bombay, together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificates of the shares will be completed and ready for delivery within one year after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any further instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the registered office of the Company or from the Company's Bankers named on the front page.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 8 annas per share in respect of accepted applications bearing bonafide broker's stamps.

Dated Bombay, 13th August, 1920.

(Sd.) LALUBHAI SAMALDAS. (Sd.) CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.
(Sd.) FRANK HARRISON. (Sd.) RAJE SHAMCHUSING.
(Sd.) KASHINATH RAMCHANDRA GODBOLE. (Sd.) J. C.K. PETERSON.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To,

THE DIRECTORS OF
THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to **The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited,** the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share in respect of shares I request you to allot to me that number of shares and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance of Rs. 15 per share on allotment and I hereby authorise you to place my name on the Register of Members in respect of the shares allotted to me, and I agree to accept such shares, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

It is understood that the Company may issue a Certificate in respect of the above shares at any time within a year from the date of allotment.

Name (in full) _____

Address _____

Description _____

Signature _____

Date _____

APPLICATION DEPOSIT RECEIPT.

THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

No.——— Bombay,———1920.

Received of Mr.———

of———the sum of Rs.———being the deposit upon———shares of Rs. 100 each in the above named Company applied for by him on the———day of———1920.

Manager,
Tata Industrial Bank, Limited.

NON-
KS for
6 p.m.,
"Bombay
4270

to help in pro-
ble business in
vestment. Apply
Bombay Chronicle."
4271

SALESMEN, previous
ecessary, Pay according
Apply personally—THE
HRI KRISHNA STORES,
4268

WANTED—PRINCIPAL for Dyal Singh College, Lahore, salary Rs. 400-40/2-600 per month with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Apply to SUNDAR DAS SURI Honorary College Secretary Dyal Singh College, Trust Society Lahore. 401

WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE ROOM in Fort. Good rent offered. Apply Box No. 953 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4162

WANTED—One new Seam BOILER size 30 x 8 presser 160 to 180 lbs. or size 30 x 7½, pressure 180 lbs. ready or coming and one Willow machine and one Bonda machine new or second hand in working order. Write with particulars. MANOR MILL, Nadiad. 4223

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FOUR-WHEELER with body like that of a motor car. Apply sharp BALAJI, 4 Girgaum. 4256

ALPHA, and FORD, and other second-hand CARS FOR SALE. Apply PADAM GODREZ, phone 4556, opposite Charni Road Station. 4257

FOR SALE THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY, 1920, Brand, New Cheap Apply to or see Mr. F. K. BAJME, Seth House, N. Seth Street, Thakurdwar, (Girgaum Road.) 4259

RARE OPPORTUNITY A stock of rare volumes of the "Graphic" from 1870 to 1905 and other magazines. Apply to Box No. 969, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4261

FOR SALE—300 five gallon EMPTY DUMS with iron rims in sound condition. Write to S. S MUDHOLKAR, Amrai Camp, Poona City. 4241

GERMAN MARKS FOR SALE—Apply to GULABBHAI NAGARJI DESAI, 426 Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, 1st floor. Time: 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.). 3639

FOR SALE OFFICE PREMISES in Fort in central business locality with frontages on two public streets. Admirably suited for a big shop or show-room. Price Rs. four lacs. Apply Box No. 948. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4115

SNOW LEOPARD, FOX, LYNX, CAT, SKINS, FUR RUGS, STOLE AND MUFFS etc., and all other Kashmir products. Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir. 4185

READY D. Stewart Finisher, 20 H. P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE, 1 "Hydraulic tubes, 1 to 30 H.P. Electric Motors, Hand Fire Pumps, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 4151

FOR SALE—Two Intermediate and four Rovding FRAMES OF TWEEDALE SMALLEY of 1500. Inspection on the spot. Apply sharp to THE BHARATKHAND COTTON MILLS CO., LTD., Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad. 4145

FOR SALE—An unique opportunity for Machinery dealers a consignment of Brand New English 8, 10, 12 Ft. Lathes just cleared from Docks to be sold in one lot or separately Apply sharp Box No. 954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4164

FOR SALE IN ENGLAND—One complete Second Hand SPINNING PLANT of about 15,000 Spindles all 1908 date. Apply for further particulars MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & CO., 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 4244

FOR SALE—1 second-hand CALANDER MACHINE of 3 Bowls, 1 second-hand 6/4s SIZING MACHINE and 1 new LANCASHIRE BOILER. All in excellent condition, lying at our Glasgow Offices. For further particulars apply MAJMUNDAR, SAVUR & Co., 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 4287

FOR SALE :—30' x 7' x 125; 24' x 6½' x 100; and 20' x 6' x 125 lbs. Pressure Lancashire Boilers, 100 to 300 I. H. P. Compound Engines, 100 B.H.P. Gas Engine, 50 to 125 I. H. P. High Pressure Steam Engines, 14 to 130 B.H.P. Crude Oil Engines, etc. Apply ENGINEER & CO., Pydhownie, Bombay. 4260

QUICK SALE—150 arm chairs, Brand new Retail and wholesale Rs. 2-15-0 each. Four more bargain used, for clubs, Theatres, Hotels, Dining Tables, extra time 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. remaining to be sold by Auction on Friday 20th Aug. at 4 p.m. Address:—MANICO CHAIRS EXCHANGE, Sankli Street, Bombay. 4229

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—Rebuilt No 5 Oliver Rs. 175, Model 9 Rs. 200, L. C. Smith No. 5 Rs. 235, Remington No. 10 brief Rs. 275, Brand New Machines, L. C. Smith Mo. 8 Rs. 420, Multiplex Hammond Rs. 380, Century Portable Rs. 245, National Portable Rs. 190, Baby Fox Portable Rs. 200, Wellington (like Empire) Rs. 230. Discounts on application. Typewriter papers, carbon papers, ribbons and all office supplies. Steel filling vertical cabinets. Enquiries from typewriter dealers invited. MAYNES TYPEWRITER AND SUPPLY CO., 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 4004

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs
Yost No. 10, thoroughly renovated	90
Remington 8, Rs. 90, Policy Size	100
Remington 7, 2 Colours, latest	110
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	160
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200	210
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 200, 11 Brief	225
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	...

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institue,
Horaby Road, Bombay.

EWRITERS—Standard and Models. Let us demonstrate t touch typewriters in the nts: THE GLOBE TYPE-O., Churchgate Street Fort, lephone No. 4869.

STANDARD TYPE RITING CO. sells and Repairs Typewriters of any make, Eureka, Tagger, & Caribonum Carbons & Ribbons Stocked. Price List free. Trial order solicited, 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

If you want to sell your furniture, motors horses carriages etc. please, apply to RICHARD and READYMONEY, Auctioneers 41, Esplanade Road, Fort, and they will fetch good proces. 3097

LOST.

LOST—Lloyds Register of the "BARALA," finder rewarded Rs. 50 on returning to Commander or Clerk at No. 4, Victoria Dock. 4272

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert training, in General Commercial and Specialised Accountancy, Banking subjects. Prospectus on application 80, Esplanade Road. 4105

DUTION SHORTHAND—The Shortest and surest System existing. Theory taught all throughout India by Correspondence Highest references. Apply PRINCIPAL Nag, 169, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 4213

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST on Rs. 90 p.m. for a public institution. Apply to Box No. 964, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4243

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST on Rs. 90 p.m. for a public Institution. Apply to Box. No. 961, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4226

WANTED—A qualified experienced PARSI DOCTOR for the Maneckji Cawasji Dumanwala Charitable Dispensary. Apply with testimonials to the HON. SECRETARY, Udwada. 4160

WANTED—A competent ELECTRICIAN with a thorough knowledge of Dynamo Magneto, wiring etc., of Motor Cars. Apply Box No. 952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4154

WANTED—An accomplished GOVERNESS of cheerful disposition and fond of Children to teach a girl of seven. Pay according to qualificatiosn. Indian preferred. Apply Box No. 953, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4212

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA—WANTED One B. Com. Salary Rs. 130 with good prospects or one Commerce Instructor (Allahabad Diploma) Rs. 105 to Rs. 150. Details on aplication to the PRINCIPAL. 4275

WANTED—A Competent Marathi-knowing CLERK, knowing Accounts, of about 40 years of age out of Bombay. Pay according to qualificat ons Apply to Box No. 968, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4258

WANTED—Two Gujarati knowing experienced MATRICULATE MASTERS for Khan Mohomed Habibbhoy A. V. School, 188-192, Samuel Street Mandvi. Apply personally with testimonials to the HEADMASTER. 4269

WANTED—A LADY as full time ASSISTAN MEDICAL INSPECTRESS Bombay Municipal Schools, permanent appointment on Rs. 75—5—125 plus Rs. 30. Carriage Allawance, and Rs. 20. War Allowance. (Private practice not allowed). Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, Municipal Schools Committee, Fort, Bombay. 4227

WANTED—For the Willingdon Sports Club, Mahalaxmi, a thoroughly Experienced HEAD ACCOUNTANT. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials which will not be returned) and stating salary expected should be addressed to the SECRETARY, Willingdon Sports Club, Mahalaxmi, Bombay. 4198

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE in Kalyan—Two adjoining valuable PLOTS OF LAND, most suitable for Factory or Bunglow For particulars apply to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

TO BE LET.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGLOW at Nepean Sea Road, suitable for Princes and Nobles, with Tennis Court and large Compound, Europeans and Japanese preferad. Apply MODHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Chowpatty Walkeshwar Road. 4123

DELAY — DISAPPOINTMENT — HURRY UP—Now very few office rooms, and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO. 3076

TO LET—A decent unfurnished COTTAGE fitted with electric lights. Two big rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen, one kholi and garrage, No 2 Padamjis Four Bungalows Poona. Please apply Box No. 970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4267

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED from Thursday, the 19th August, 1920, and transfers will be accepted between 12 noon and 3-30 p.m., on all working week days and on Saturdays between 12 noon, and 2 p.m. at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort.

Bombay, 13th August, 1920.
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
4159 Managing Agents.

THE MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THAT the business of Hundi-Chithi and Seed-wheat Hy. Receipts and Delivery Orders etc. will be closed on 17th, 18th Tuesday and Wednesday on account of "Jain Sanvatsari Khartargachha" and "Jain Sanvatsari Tapegachha."

The payments of fixed deposits and peridical cal sight Hundies, payable on 17th and 18th inst will be made on 16th idem. 4245

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE.

WANTED—An INDIAN LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Maternity Hospital at Patan in Kadi District to be opened shortly. Initial pay from Rs. 150 p.m. according to qualifications. Free quarters or House Rent at Rs. 25 p.m. Private practice permitted. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State, not later than the 25th instant. 4237

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced and ACTIVE OFFICE MANAGER. A good knowledge of English Correspondence, also Gujarati or Mahrati accounts, acquaintance with the management of Estates and Mofussil Court business are essential qualifications required. Good salary and prospects. Apply to Box No. 959, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4195

NOTICE.

MONSIEUR ACHILLE MEIFFRE, trading in India, in the name and style of Eugene Meiffre, having appointed Messrs. Irigoin and Crotier, his successors, said business is, and will be carried on by the new firm, in the name and style of:—

IRIGOIN & CROTIER,
Successors to Achille Meiffre.
4194

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & CO., have been appointed sole selling Agents for the Bombay Presidency and Punjab for the coal mined by the following Companies:—

Central Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Consolidated Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench River Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd.
Upper Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,

Such coal will in future be sold under the Trade Description of "Shaw's Pench Coal" and can only be obtained through Messrs. S. C. Cambata and Co., 321 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay or their Sub-agents.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at 3 p.m., Standard Time on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 73, Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay to transact the following Business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Account upto 30th June 1920.
2. To transfer certain sums out of net profit.
3. To sanction payment of a Dividend
4. To sanction a Bonus to the Company's Employees.
5. To confirm payment made in the factories in Public Funds.
6. To pay a gratuity to the Company's Secretary.
7. To elect a Director in place of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
8. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th day of August 1920 to 18th day of August 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1920. 3967

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION are considering the advisability of appointing a whole time officer to supervise a scheme regarding the reorganisation of the City's Milk Supply. Applicants for the post must have practical experience in connection with the milk trade, Dairy Farm work and cattle breeding. They must be well-educated and the possession of the technical degree will be a qualification. The starting pay will be in accordance with the experience and qualifications, but will probably not be less than Rs. 700 per month, plus an allowance for travelling.

Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned and should reach him before the 30th September, 1920, and state in full the educational qualifications and past experience of the applicant. Particular consideration will be given to the case of applicants who have previous experience in connection with Dairy Farms, etc., in India.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 17th August, 1920. 4284

FOREST DEPARTMENT BHOPAL.

AUCTION OF THE ANNUAL COUPES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL COUPES of the Bhopal Government Forests will be sold by Public Auction on and after SUNDAY, the 12th September daily between 12 and 5 o'clock, at the Office of the Conservator of Forests, Revenue Courts, Bhopal.

Further particulars can be had on application from the Conservators Office.

(Sd.) M. AKHTAR ALI KHAN, B.A.
4124 Conservator of Forests.

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckmall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of sight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Karun" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

NOTICE.

TO LET—Large and commodious newly built property at the corner of Khetwadi Main Road, touching new Charni Road consisting of three floors containing 75 rooms and ground floor, containing 5 shops and 24 motor garages, having a frontage of 220 feet and open on the West. The property, being situated in the Central locality and being erected on modern sanitary principles and fitted with Electric lights, fans, etc., and having every convenience of trams and carriages, is excellently suited for a Hotel or a big Establishment.

Apply to HUSSONALLI M. GANGRIWALLA at the above premises. 4141

FOR SALE.

AN EXTENSIVE PLOT of LAND, admeasuring about 12,000 square yards, situated just in the Centre of the Town of Bombay, near Tram and Train, suitable for a Hotel for Europeans or Indians, containing in all 1500 rooms, extensive motor garages, an extens market (like the New Market of Calcutta) or residential quarters for High Class People Apply.

T. D. KAPADIA & CO.,
L.C.E., M.S.E., (Lon.)
Architects &c.
44, Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay. 4209

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of raising the Floor of a Mill Building at Parel, will be received by the Undersigned on Monday, the 23rd August, 1920.

Forms of Tender can be had from and Plans and Specification of Work can be seen at the office of the Undersigned.

The work to be commenced soon after the present monsoon and must be finished by the end of February, 1921, time being of the essence of the contract.

(Sd.) TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
M.S.A., &c. (Lond.)
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, &c.
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle
Fort, Bombay. 4173

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY NOTICE.

CANCELLATION OF REBATE ON EXPORT COAL AND COKE.

THE rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn on and from 1st September, 1920, instead of on and from 1st July, 1920 as already notified in the Press Notice dated 29th January, 1920.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent.
No. 99.
Calcutta, 30th June, 1920. 2258

LONAVLA MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a CHIEF-OFFICER. He should be an I. C. E. or B. E., with previous good experience of Municipal work, including Water Works, Buildings Contruction, Drainage and Roads. Salary Rs. 300, rising to Rs. 400.

Dated 3rd August, 1920.
M. M. MURZBAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
President, Lonavla Municipality.
3988

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Tropical Plantations LIMITED.

Authorised Capital - - Rs 50 Lakhs.

FIRST ISSUE :— 50,000 shares of Rs. 25 each, oversubscribed.

SECOND ISSUE :—30,000 shares of Rs. 25 each.

PRESENT THIRD ISSUE :—40,000 shares of Rs. 25 each at a premium of Re. 1 per share. now Offered for Public Subscription.

CALLS ON SHARES OF THIRD ISSUE :—

Rs. 10 on application (which may be paid either immediately or in two equal instalments of Rs. 5 each, the first along with the application and the second not later than 31st October 1920).

Rs. 10 before the end of June, 1921,

Rs. 6 before the end of December 1921.

Tea

Rubber

Cocoanut

Pepper

Sugar

Tiles.

PROPERTIES

TEA.—

Over 1,100 acres, 35 acres yielding, 175 acres planted this year and the major portion of the unplanted area to be planted next year.

RUBBER.—

Estate of 390 acres, 100 acres yielding, 220 acres 1918 planting, 70 acres planted this year.

COCOANUT.—

The famous Verapolay Gardens, 150 acres with over 8,000 bearing trees and about 2,000 young ones.

Arrangements are being made for planting about 882 acres at Thodupuzha with cocoanuts and pepper next year.

PEPPER.—

120 acres already planted with pepper vines.

The Company has also acquired the two-third majority of shares in the Punnathra Agricultural and Industrial Company, Limited, and has thereby assumed control over 1,100 acres of land at Thodupuzha and over the sugar mills, factory, buildings and other assets of the business. The existing machinery may be utilised for manufacturing tiles on a large scale.

The Company has thus in all over 3,750 acres of land and has invested about Rs. 5 lakhs in lands alone.

The Company hopes to pay dividends in 1922.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
P. T. THOMAS.

TREASURER.
K. N. NARAYANA IYER.

SECRETARY.
M. K. THOMAS, B.A.

BANKERS.
BANK OF MADRAS (all branches),
(Local Bank) S. N. BANK, Kottayam.

Application and remittances should be either handed into any of the Company's Banks or to the Treasurer, Tropical Plantations, Limited, Kottayam.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO BHATIA VOLUNTEERS.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING OF VOLUNTEERS of different Volunteer Corps to express deep sense of sorrow for the lamentable death of LOKMANYA TILAK will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Marvadi Vidhyalaya, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. R. G. Munsiff, Bar-at-Law, has kindly consented to preside.

All members of this Corps—The BHATIA VOLUNTEER CORPS—are requested to attend the meeting IN FULL UNIFORM.

J. B. MORPURIA,
Jb. Hon. Secretary.

4277

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for work in the construction of a cold storage at Arthur Crawford Market, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY the 27th day of August, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th August, 1920.

Ag. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

4279

NOTICE.

WANTED—For service as Dairy and Cattle Yard OVERSEERS on Government Military Dairy Kirkee, men with good education. Pay Rs. 60 per month and free quarters. Good prospects to intelligent men.—Graduates from Agricultural, Veterinary College preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating previous experience to the MANAGER GOVT. MILITARY DAIRY, Kirkee, District Poona. 7274

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of JUNIOR MEDICAL INSPECTORS and MEDICAL ASSISTANTS in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. The pay of Junior Medical Inspectors is Rs. 200—10—300, plus Rs. 30 Conveyance allowance in addition to War allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem. The pay of the Medical Assistants is Rs. 100, plus Rs. 10 War allowance rising by conditional quinquennial increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 225.

Applicants for the posts of Junior Medical Inspectors should be qualified Medical graduates and those for the posts of Medical Assistants should have passed either the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's or the L.C.P.S. Examination and they must be registered. The applicants should be under 35 years of age.

Applications on forms to be obtained from the Office of the Executive Health Officer, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned before 1st September, 1920.

(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th August, 1920.

4283

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BURMA MARU", having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of short delivery and damages, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay,
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

NOTICE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A FIRST CLASS FLOUR MILL IN BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE NEVATIA FLOUR MILLS, LTD., SITUATED AT DHARAVI, MAHIM.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from intending purchasers for the purchase of the said Mill with its lands, Buildings, Machinery, etc., Tenders should be sent in at or before 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the 7th day of September, 1920, addressed to the Directors of the above Mills with a cheque of Rs. 50,000 accompanying such tender in a sealed envelope to the Registered Office of the above Company at 107-111, Dhanji Street, Pydhonie, Bombay, subject to the terms and conditions set out in the said tender form and the agreement accompanying the same which can be obtained from the said registered office of the Company or from the office of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys of the Company, situated at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on application.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any particular tender or tenders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MIRJAMAL GAJANAND.
Secretaries and Agents.

4177

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTEREM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Rupees Fifty) per share, free of Income Tax for the half year ending 30th June 1920, has been declared and will be paid to those shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 26th day of August, 1920, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company (No. 3, Forbes, Street, Fort, Bombay) from 12 Noon to 4 p.m. (S.T.)

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. An intimation of change of address should be given to the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th August to 26th August, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of he Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
H. H. SAWYER,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Manager.

Bombay, 13th August, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OWING to a strike on the Bombay Port Trust Railway, consignments despatched to B. P. T. Railway stations will be delivered at G. I. P. Railway stations as follows:—

Manganese Ore and General Goods at Wadi Bunder and Coal at Byculla.

Consignees will please apply for delivery as above.

J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager,
B. P. T. Railway.

17th August, 1920.

4264

PRIZE RS. 500

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has LOST the BLUE DIAMOND of his ring, weighing about 5 ratis, palcha in appearance, on the Poona Race Course Ground, near the first class stand or thereabouts on Saturday, the 14th August, 1920, at about 4-30 p.m., and he offers a prize of Rs. 500 to one who will deliver it to him or furnish certain information of its having been found by some one with name and address of the latter and give all necessary help in obtaining the same from him.

DULICHAND DALMIA.
566-88, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay.

4263

THE JUPITER GENERAL INCE. CO., LD.

LOST.

TWO SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 4764 and 4765 for two shares in the name of the undersigned have been BURNT. Any claim in respect of the shares should be notified within one month to Registered office No. 3, Apollo Street, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued to the undersigned owner.

VITHALDAS VANDRAWAN VED.

4266

NOTICE

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, TD.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LTD., having completed the purchase and taken possession of the Hong Kong Mills, all inquiries as to the latter Mills may be made of the Agents at the registered office of the Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd., at Canada Buildings, Fort Bombay. 4184

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

AS MODIFIED U[illegible] 31ST DECEMBER 1919.

LIC NOTCE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the above said Act that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the day of October, 1920, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, the Public Street known at Thakurdwar Road near its junction with Queen's Road towards the East to a distance of about 500 feet.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 17th day of Agust, 1920.

Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

4278

LEGAL NOTICE.

SUBSTITUTED SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HANTHAWADDY.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Civil Regular No. 29 of 1918.

THOMAS HARE OF MYITKYINA,. Plaintiff
vs.
CASSIMJEE ADAMJEE & Others, Defendants.

8 (g) Mariambhai daughter of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased of Nasik Road, Deolali, (h) Cassimjee Hipptulla of Fort Bombay, widower of Sakinabai deceased, daughter of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased, heirs and legal representatives of Cassimjee Adamjee deceased.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for possession of the Great and Little Coco Islands, etc. Your are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by duly authorised Agent or by an Advocate or Pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on FRIDAY the 3rd September, 1920, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence.

And you will bring with you or send by your Advocate whin the plaintiff desires to inspect and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence. If you wish to file a written statement you must do so four days before the date of hearing.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 29th day of July 1920.

By order,
NYAN HLAING,
Head Clerk,
District Judge Court, Hanthawaddy.

k 4185

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 603 of 1919.

Messrs. TULSIDAS VALLABDAS, a Hindu firm, carrying on business of Share Brokers at Medows Street, within the Fort .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

A. S. PERREIRA, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Girgaon, Bombay, outside the Fort. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 8th day of April, 1919, it was ordered interalia that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff firm the sum of Rupees six thousand seven hundred and fifty for debt and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and simple interest at the Rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 13th day of November, 1919, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground situate at Dukarwadi, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement, etc., assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 3618 and Street Nos. 56—58 in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 8135 and bounded on or towards the East by the Rouse of Nanji Morarji, on or towards the West by the House of Fabrai Moroado, on or towards the North by the Dukerwadi Lane and on the South by the Mahomedan Burial ground.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1920, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs and interest and costs of execution.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable;

1. MATUBHAI KASSANBHAI and his wife CHANDRAVAHU claim as first mortgagees of the above mentioned property under Decree in suit No. 3443 of 1919 (Matubhai Kassanbhai and Anr. vs A. S. Perreira and Anr.) the sum of Rs 25,000 for principal and Rs. 2,279-2-0 for interest upto the 10th day of November, 1919, making together Rs. 27,279-2-0 due to them on 10th November 1919, together with further interest thereon at the rate of 10 annas per cent. per mensem or 30 days from 11th November, 1919, till payment with monthly rests and costs of the said suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof together with interest on such costs at 6 per cent. per annum from 10th February, 1920, being the date of the said decree till payment.

2. N. F. D'SOUZA as second mortgagee claims Rs. 10,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from 21st September, 1918, under mortgage of the said date of the said property and that such claim was the subject matter of reference to the Commissioner under the said Decree in suit No. 3443 of 1919 and the said N. F. D'Souza was directed by such reference to submit accounts as therein mentioned as mortgagee in possession, that the said property was in the possession of the said N. F. De Souza as mortgagee in possession and that by the said Decree he is appointed Receiver and is allowed to continue in possession as receiver of rents from 1st January, 1920

And that since passing of the said Decree in Suit No. 3443 of 1919 the said Commissioner has made and published his report (which has not yet been confirmed by the Court) whereby he has reported that under the said mortgage dated 21st September 1918, the sum of Rs. 8,470-6-2 was due to the said N. F. De Souza on 31st December 1919, after taking into account the rents and profits of the said mortgaged property come to his hands with further interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st January, 1920, till payment.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 4254

NOTICE.

RE-SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GURAPDEV, BOMBAY.

SEALED OFFERS are invited on behalf of the Trustees of The BOMANJEE DINSHA PETIT TRUST SETTLEMENT upto the 29th instant for the purchase of the above property which admeasures 47434 square yards (more or less). The offers shall be subject to the Conditions of sale which, as also a plan of the property, can be inspected at the office of the undersigned who are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Bombay, 14th day of August, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court,
14K, Hummum Street, Fort.

4214

LEGAL NOTIC

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUD[illegible] AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISD[illegible] TION.
Suit No. 3518 of 1919.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 1st day of December 1919.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 C. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

NAZAR ABDULLA DHARAMSY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business as a Share and Stock Broker, under the name and style of Nazar and Co., at 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

K. MISTRY alias KALEKHAN VAZIR KHAN MASTER, of Poona, Mahomedan Inhabitant, at present residing at Sholapur Bazar Poona Camp ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz:—

The plaintiff claims from the Defendant Rs. 5,925 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 2nd day of September, 1920, at a quarter past eleven o'clock, (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions, relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness, Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day of December, 1919.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATELL.
for Prothonotary.

R B. PATEL.

The 8th day of December, 1919.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

4280

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHARGAV alias BHARGAVE alias BHARGEO alias BHARGAO NARAYAN JOSHI, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Shunting Master at Wadi Bunder in the G. I. P. Railway ..... Deceased.

GOVIND BHARGAV JOSHI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, one of the sons of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CARNSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of August, 1920.
Messrs. MANTRI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

4262

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHANDRA SHANKER MANASHANKER, alias MEHTA CHANDRA SHANKER MANSHANKER alias CHANDRA SHANKER MANSHANKER MEHTA of Bhavnagar, Nager Brahman Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff. .....Deceased.

VIRENDRARAY CHANDRA SHANKER MEHTA, of Bhavnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, a Student, now temporarily residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundrd and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 9th day of August, 1920.
Messrs. MANTRI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

4216

by
acc
100
50 bales
A deposi
at the time

SALE THIS DA
AUGUS
Auction Sale of
property situate on th
Bellasis Road, Byculla
Bombay.

Under instructions from
and Co., attorneys for Mr.
Receiver in Suit No. 425 of
High Court by Bai Jainabai w
Eb.ahim Tieb against Alli Mahou
man and others and in terms of
Decree in the said Suit dated the
June 1920 Messrs. BENNETT and C
sell by Public Auction the undermentio
perties THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, th
day of August 1920 at 4-30 (S.T.) on the
mises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or groun
formerly of the Foras tenure (but since redeem
ed from the payment of all Foras) together
with the mess age, tenement or bungalow and
other buildings standing hereon situate lying
and being on the Northern side of the Bellasis
Road Byculla without the Fort of Bombay in
the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three thousand three
hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of
the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No.
164 New No. C/13983 and New Survey No.
1B/3576 and bounded as follows:—that is to
say on or towards the East by the property of
Mahomed Pawji on or towards the West by
the property of the Bombay Stable Company
and others on or towards the North by the
property of Merwanji Pestonji Cooper or Engineer and on or towards the South by the
foot-path and beyond it by the Bellasi
Road aforesaid which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and
Taxes under E Ward No. 3311, 3312 (1) 3314
3315 and Street Nos. 219, 1 3, 4 Ward No
3312 (2) Street No. 1A Ward No. 3313 Street
No. 2 Bellasis Road and were formerly and
are now in the occupation of the Vendor and
his tenants and are more particularly delineated in the plan thereof hereto annexed and
thereon surrounded by a red border.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi and Co. Solicitors at 3 Churen Gate Street, Forth Bombay, or to the Member of 27, Esplanade Road
Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Number of Cases of Indian Calcutta and Ceylon Tea, Catachue, Alloes and Pipramool, slightly damaged by Sweet Water.

Under instruction from the Insurance Offices, concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 19th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the First Floor of Building, No. 351-359, Doongri Street, Mandvi Vudgadi.

A large lot of Indian Calcutta and Ceylon tea Catachue, Alloes and Pipramool slightly damaged by sweet water, in the late fire which occurred in the Godown of Messrs. Muncherji and Ruttonji Tata and Co. at the above place.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand ruber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquian office shigram.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 fine beautiful water riding ware, fast, well trained without any vice.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., Receiver in suit No. 2244 of 1919 (Padamsey Rattansi Kanji versus (1) Gordhandas Cursondas, (2) Messrs. Somchand Parbhudas, (3) Messrs. Vallabhdas Jamnadas, (4) Messrs. Rowji Naranji, (5) Messrs. Purshottam Govindji, (6) Messrs. Luxmidas Bhimji, (7) Messrs. Cawasji Framji and Co., (8) Messrs. Jethabhai Mulji and Co., (9) Messrs. Damoder Govindji and (10) Messrs. Rowji Liladhar, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned goods at the risk and on account of the parties concerned on FRIDAY the 20th August, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop bearing Nos. 155-156, Morarji Goculdas Market at Kalbadevi.

About 900 pieces Turkey red (Kusumba) No. 9145, 9150, 9245, 9250, 9345, 9350, 1001, 2002 100, 200, Clock and Monkey, Goffan, Devi, Parri, Chairs, Cunio, etc.

1 case Turkey red (Kasumba).

About 82 pieces colour shirting.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 18th August 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction to-day, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Solicitor, articles such as drawing, bed room and office furnitures, gold and silver watches, shares, jewellery, crockeryware, Persian carpets, Ford and Overland motor cars, etc.

Property on view at Richard and Readymoney.

Bombay, 18th August, 1920.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

Almirahs, cane-bottomed chairs, tables plain, Tables office of suits, book shelves, of sizes, hat stands, boxes, index card ta stationery racks, screen cameras, bath tubs, bedstead of sorts, kit boxes, cabinets, chairs, chairs easy, benches of sorts, shelves, teapoys, towel racks, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SURABJEE & CO., will sell by public Auction the abovementioned furniture in the charge of Barrack Master, Colaba, at 2-30 p.m., on every MONDAY that is on the 9th, 16th, 23rd August, 1920, in the compound of Barrack Master's Office near Colaba Tram Terminus.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
No. 11, Hamidhy Lane, Fort,
Bombay.

SALE OF

AUCTION SAL
LANDED PR
PARBHADEVI
On SATURDAY,
p.m. (S T.), Messrs.
under the instructions
ionji, the Sole Executor o
bhoy Cowasji Jassavalla, a
at the risk of the defaulting
ker Gabaji Kekane, sell by Pu
the Premises, the following pr
All that piece or parcel of
Tax land or ground together with
age, tenement or dwelling house
standing thereon, situate, lying and
or near Parbhadevi Road, without the
in the Town and Island and Registration
District of Bombay, containing by
surement 954 square yards or thereabouts
bearing with other land, Collector's Old S
vey Nos. 175 and 739, New Nos. 3800, 4680, Old
Survey Nos. 523, 497 and New Survey Nos.
1/1814 and 1/1827, and assessed by the Asses-
sor and Collector of Municipal Rates and
Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 3408 (2), 3408 (3)
and Street Nos. 872A and 873B and bounded as
follows, that is to say, on or towards the
East by Kubharwada Lane, on or towards the
West partly by a private road and partly by
the property of Gajanand Khimji and another,
on or towards the North partly by the property of Balkrisna Hatseett Sheete and another and partly by the property of Sobhagchand Talakchand and on or towards the
South by the property of Poonamchand Mashji
and all which premises are now in the possession of the Vendor and in the occupation of
his tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale
can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys, Messrs.
Patell and Ezekiel, at their offices at Cook's
Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES COTTON HARING BONE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. A. K. Premchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Jivanlal Gangadas.

5 cases cotton Haring Bone 44 inches of R. P. Waghe's office.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th Aug, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 8, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4054

AUCTION SALE of Materials for removal of Buildings.

Under instructions from the Ordinary of the Archdiocese of Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE, and Co., will sell by Public Auction. THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of buildings Street No. 27-33, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO CONSISTING OF ABOUT 4276 BAGS, RICE WHEAT, DALL, GRAM, JOOWAR, VATANA, ETC., LANDED EX. S. S. "AKBAR."

Under instructions from Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Managing Agents The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Coy., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Carnac Bunder (Khegoor Bunder) on account of the concerned the following damaged cargo landed ex. S.S. Akbar on which general average has been declared:—about 4276 Bags Rice: Wheat: Joowar: Gram: Bajree. Dall: Grain: Vatana: Sugar etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE by Order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions sell by Public Auctions, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewri a large lot of leather goods and equipment consisting of canvas bags ration bags leather bandoliers, shoulder and waist belts, water bottle carriers and corks, Bill hook cases, pistol cases, bayonet and kookrie bags straps braces axe and mamootie cases, pickaxe cases, waist belts, set of trumpeters, braces, etc.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his Office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the Undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1920.

R TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

AMERICAN ENTERTAINER
MOMENTS IN MODERN MAGIC
MAGIC, MIRTH, AND MYSTERY
Including
Packing Case Mystery
gether with a COMPLETE CHANGE OF ILLUSIONS
ore.

PATHE'S LATEST CINEMA NOVELTY
REVIEW" Containing many items of unique interest including a review of Dancing from the days of EVE to the days of JAAZ.
FOUR SHADOWS" 10th Episode of the Thrilling French Serial

Owing to enormous Success, extension of season for one week more
HE DORROS DUO In repertoire of new dances and repetitions of favourites including TANGO, APACHE LA GITANA and an uproarious Comic Dance
A CHAPLIN BURLESQUE DRAMA, entitled "THE TANGO OF DEATH."

THE EMPIRE TO-DAY at 8-15 and 10 p. m.
GRAND ITALIAN MASTERPIECE
"VENDETTA"
By Marie Corelli.
VERITABLE LITERARY TREAT.
NO CINEMA SHOW AT 6-30 P. M. TO-DAY.

THE EMPRESS TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO PICTURE CORPORATION
PRESENTS
THE ILLUSTRIOUS
FRANGIS BUSHMAN & BEVERLY BAYNE
IN
"A MILLION A MINUTE"
FINE SUPREME ACTS OF ROMANCE AND INTRIGUE

THE GLOBE
Bombay's Newest and Best Picture Palace
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT.
POWERFUL SENSATIONAL DRAMA
"A STRANGE ADVENTURE"
6,000 Feet.
FEATURING
AURELE SYDNEY
AS
ULTUS
L-Ko Comedy in Two Parts
Featuring
HOP-THE BELL HOP
Two Parts
Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
COMING! COMING!!
NEXT SATURDAY
GREAT PASQUALI DRAMA
"COUNTER SPYISM"
7,000 Feet
THE GLOBE,
Sandhurst Road, West.

IMPERIAL
The Premire Picture Pa ace of Bombay.
TO NIGHT
Dolores Cassinelli
THE CAMEO GIRL
IN
THE RIGHT TO LIE
Imagine circumstances so extraordinary that a good woman swears herself to be bad and further more in the presence of the husband whom she adores!
It is one of the tremendeus moments in this decididly extraordinary photoplay.
In 7 Reels
Produced by
ALBERT CAPPELLANI
and Directed by
EDWIN CAREWE
PATHE GAZETTE.
TIME:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily Sundays matinee at 3-30 and 5-15 p m. and Saturdays at p.m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE
Popular Picture Bill
The 7 reel Photoplay.
"DESERT GOLD."
"DESERT GOLD" is the most enthralling and gripoing motion picture you have ever seen. A dashing double romance of the great outdoors.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES!
STIRRING PLOT!!
A Delightful Entertainment.!!!
Prices :—Re. 1-8, Rc. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE.
TRAM CARS to Colaba from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
TRAM CARS to Victoria Gardens from the OPERA HOUSE, Tram Terminus.
TRAM CARS to Victoria and Prince's Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to the Royal Opera House.

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
present the second Week's Instalment of six parts—6,000 feet—of the Eclair Union Serial
"The Son of The Night"
It is a Serial that has astounded and stupefied the Cinema Circles of this City by its Wonderful Magnificenee, its heart-gripping Pathos, its staggering varietyandsweetness of Plot.
"THE SON OF THE NIGHT"
A Serial full of Poetry, Pathos, Tragedy Comedy, Love, Hate, Adventure, Mystery, Revenge, Action, etc.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

ITY TO CAPITALISTS
A OWNERS TO GO IN
HLY PROFITABLE
OF CINEMA FILM,
HIRING.
LE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.
tructions from the owners of the ema and Film Company, Messrs. RD and Co., will sell by Public Auction this day WEDNESDAY, the 18th 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at 38, Kalbaroad, opposite the shop of Mr. B. J. ry, Cap Merchant, the following:
Various Cinema Accessories, Projectors, Wires 1,000 and 300 C. P. Globes, Resistance, Electric Fans, Magic Lantern, and Sides Photo lenses, 400 pair Carbons, Rewinders office furniture, elegant and beautiful historical films, excellent serials dramas comics, scenics and Gazette, also one travelling Electric Cinema set with engine and dynamo on a trolly.
P.S.—The above concern will be sold with the goodwill in one lot or in separate lots to suit the purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required a the time of sale.
Private offers will also be received by th Undersigned or by the owners.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 CASES TENNETS LIGHT BEER, 331 DOZ. SCHNEPPES LIME JUICE, 100 CASES RELENTA WATER, 9 CASES SCHNEPPES SODA WATER 4 CASES SCHNEPPES TONIC WATER, 45 CASES NATAL DRY GIN, 74 CASES MADEIRA.
By the order of the office concerned Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, for the following:—
27 cases Tennets Light Beer 2 doz in cases.
74 doz Schnappes Lime Juice 1 doz in cases.
257 doz Schnappes Lime Juices 2 and 2½ in cases.
50 cases Schnappes Patenta water 2 doz cases.
60 cases Schnappes Patenta water (½ bottle 60 doz in cases.
7 cases Schnappes Soda water 5 doz in cases.
4 cases Schnappes Tonic Water 5 doz in cases.
45 cases Schnappes Natal Dry Gin 1 doz in cases.
74 cases Schnappes Madeira 1 doz in cases.
N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. require at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.
FIFTH INSTALMENT
of the Brother Dominant serial
THE MYSTERY OF '13'
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ROSEMARY THEBY.
A curious story of mystery, love, hate, thrill, romance, that will keep you tight in your chair till the end.
AT THE MAJESTIC
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Prize matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.
Commencing SATURDA 8th.
Sairandhri
A splendid picture—a real work of ar. adapted from the Indian epic Mahabharata

ONLY UPTO THE END OF THIS MONTH
at the
Elphinstone Theatre
Balvant Sangit Mandali
will perform their performances on
Wednesday 18th August 1920, at 9p.m.(S.T.)
Sangit] VEER VIDAMBAN [Acts3
Saturday 21 August 1920, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday 22 August 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] BHAVBANDHAN [Acts 5
Nana Shankar Shet's Temple—Tardeo. } Secretary. CLEANDAL'OS RESIDENCEAL

AMUSEMENTS.
THE BIG BOOM
EMPIRE THEATRE
THURSDAY, AUGUST 19th at 9-30 p.m.
GRAND SPECIAL CONTESTS
15 Round Contest 15
Under N. S. Club Rules with 6. oz. gloves, men to weigh in 3 o'clock day of Contest at Fly-weight limit.
Charlie Monterio
Calcutta, Holder fly-weight championship and belt.
Vs.
Immanuel Isaac
Calcutta, ex fly-weight champion, recently knocked out C. Mathews, Calcutta and beat F. Murray
8 Round Contest 8
Fred Potts
9st. 2lbs.
Sunderland, first appearance in India Winner contests at Durban, Australia, New Zealand and England.
Vs.
George Marcar
Igatpuri, undefeated.
9st. 2lbs.
5 Other Contests 5
Direction :—ALBERT E. FLEMING
Reference :—A. E. GOULD.
LADIES ADMITTED
BOOK NOW AT ROSE & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	22.69
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	21.33
Feb.	..
Mar.	20.80
April	..
May	..
June	..
July	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 16th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	24.32
Oct.	22.48
Jan.	21.26
Mar.	20.67

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Lindon, Saturday, Aug. 14th.

	Bales.
Tortal In Sight	2,600,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	140,000
East Indian ,, ,,	241,000
Amrrican ,, ,,	2,075,000
Other ,, ,,	258,000
Total Sales	20,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	96,000
,, ,, Forwarded	3,200
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	3,000
,, ,, Speculation	1,000
American Afloat	60,000
East Indian Afloat	22,000
Toatal Afloat	106,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,006
,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, ,, to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Oct.	31.31— 6
,, ,, ,, Jan.	28.04+ 9
,, ,, ,, Mar.	28.69+19
Tone :—Very steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	37.50—1.50
,, ,, Orleans	35.25 No change.
Futures at New Orleans July	30.12—16
,, ,, Oct.	28.76 No change.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 3/8
Demand Bills	3 64.89
Silver Commercial Bars	66½
U. S. Mined Refined	95½
Do. Foreign	95½

New York, Aug. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
,, Expets to Gteat Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fiutures at New York Oct.	30.94
,, ,, ,, Jan.	29.42
,, ,, ,, Mar.	28.80
Tone :—Irregular.	
Spot Cotton at New York	37.50
,, ,, Orlean	35.00
Future at New Orleans July	29.80
,, Oct.	28.45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 3/8
Demand Bills	3.63.75
Silver Commercial Bars	..
U. S. Mined Refined	66½
Do. Foreign	95½

New York, Aug. 16th.

Futures at New York Oct.	29.65
,, ,, ,, Jan.	28.03
,, ,, ,, Mar.	27.82

A Palanpur correspondent writes:—His Highness Nawab Saheb Bahdur of Palanpur, accompanied by his Amulmulk Sahib Zabh Zabarbastkhan Shaib, Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Vazair Sahib and other State officers laid the foundation stone of a new "Moholla" of Bohra community on the 16th August. The address of welcome was first read to which His Highness gave an eloquent reply.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Aug. 17.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 443 for Fully Good Broach August, improved to Rs. 444 and remained steady for some time, this being the quotation at 3 p.m. Later on the price advanced to Rs. 446 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 446. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 447, advanced to Rs. 448½ and closed at Rs. 447.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand.

To-morrow being a Hindu holiday the market will be closed both for forward and ready.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	Aug.	..	447
Fully Good Bengal	September	..	212
Fine Oomras	September	..	262
Good Southerns	Aug.	..	455
,, ,,	Sept-Oct.	..	430

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 17TH AUG. 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	..	210
Fully Good M.G. Broach	Aug.	..	446
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	..	260

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	245	220	195	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	245	220	195	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	307	272	237	..	,,
M.G. Central P No. 1	392	357	327	..	,,
M.G. Central P No. 2	367	322	287	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	475	455	440	,,
M.G. P. Americans	..	..	..	..	,,
Saw G. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	,,

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 17th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/10 1/2
Bank Demand	1/10 9/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11½
Fcs. Demand	443
American Dollars	297
Hongkong	231
Shanghai	326
Japan	152
Singap	125

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

August, 17th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 8 6
Saporji	No. 10½	0 15 9
Culmbhai	No. 12½	1 2 6
Saporji	No. 6½	0 12 6
Japan	No. 40/1	2 7 0
Do.	No. 42/3	2 8 0
Do.	No. 2/40	2 7 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August, 17th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	80 0 0
Do.	1	80 0 0
Do.	1½	80 0 0
Do.	1¼	80 0 0
Do.	1½	81 0 0
Do.	2	81 0 0

COPPER RATES.

August, 17th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	85 0 0
Do	1	85 0 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	1¼	80 0 0
Do.	2	86 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs	..	..
Panchetka joint	..	27 0 0
Copper English-Barrs	..	57 0 0
Brass-Barrs	..	30 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 17th 1920, 6 p. m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	57 0 0	8 12 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	54 0 0	7 14 0
,, Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	7 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13 0 0	13 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	16 4 0
,, ,, Thin	16 4 0	16 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	92 0 0	18 0 0
,, Gujar 75-25	84 0 0	17 0 0
,, Gujar 50-5	73 0 0	15 0 0
,, Black	65 0 0	12 12 0
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	16 12 0
Groundnuts	82 0 0	16 0 0
Mowrasced	7 8 0	8 0 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Coriandered	52 0 0	10 8 0
Cottonseeds	31 0 0	6 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	8 8 3
Wheat Aug-Sept.	8 13 9
Linseed May	15 14 9
Linseed Sept.	17 4 3

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 17.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 22/15.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 110.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/10 5/8.
D D on London, 1/10 11/16.
3 Msd D/a, 1/11 3/8.
D D on Paris, Francs 440.
3 Mst D/A Francs 510.
T T on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st D.P., Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.63¾.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 50.
London Silver Spot D, 59/6.
London Silver Forward D, 59/6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 84.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 98/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 58/8.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 64.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 66.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 65.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 64.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

COLOUR MARKET

Aug. 17.

There were no important fluctuations in the market. The demand was poor all round excepting in Sulphur Black. Alizarine is steadily going down. German Alizarine is quoted at Rs. 225 to 250 per cwt. Alizarine I.P. is quoted at Rs. 800 to 900 per drum. General tone is weak.

The quotations are:—

Congo Red, Rs. 4 to 4/4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 15 to 16 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Ger, Rs. 20 to 22 per lb.
Magenta Powder, Rs. 10 to 12 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 9 per lb.
Auramine, Rs. 8 to 9 per lb.
Benza Purpurine, Rs. 6 to 7 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 14 to 15 per lb.
Metanil Yellow, Rs. 6 per lb.
Alizarine I.P., Rs. 800 to 900 per drum.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 12 to 14 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 5 to 6 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 1/8 to 2/8 per lb.
Melachite Green, Rs. 10 to 12 per lb.

Aug. 17.

The tone of the market is firm and active. Healds, especially, are ruling very high. The quotations have touched nearly Rs. 3. Reeds vary between Re. 0-4-0 to 0-5-0 per 100 dents.

The quotations are as follows:—

Healds, Rs. 2-12 to 3.
Reeds, Re. 0-4-6 to 0-5-0.
Roller-Skins, Rs. 70/80.
Pickers No. 4, Rs. 65/80.
Shuttles Eng 14½, Rs. 35.

Other quotations are firm, and almost the same.

CHEMICALS.

Aug. 17.

The values, ruling to-day are as under:—

Farina K, Rs. 13/15.
Sago, Rs. 12/13-8-0.
Bichromate of Soda, Rs. 120/30.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 5.
Washing Soda, Rs. 6/7.
Turkey Red Oil 50 per cent, Rs. .....

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 14th Aug. 1920:

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,86,80,000
Reserve Fund		1,20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	5,52,78,274	
,, Deposits at Branches	96,21,294	
		6,48,79,568
Other Deposits		23,63,38,301
Post Bills		32,843
Sundries		25,16,153
	Rs.	32,57,85,805

ASSETS.

		Rs.
Government Securities		3,15,11,289
Other authorised Securities		1,78,809
Credits on Government and other authorised securities		2,88,60,522
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		11,27,67,640
Bills Discounted and Purchased		2,34,03,728
Dead Stock		17,55,132
Stamps		11,248
Bullion		..
Balances with other Banks		8,38,571
Sundries		1,47,427
Cash		10,24,57,865
	Rs.	32,57,85,805

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD.

The Secretary of the Bank has forwarded to us its Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 1920, and we find from it that the Bank is in a very flourishing condition.

From the Directors' Report we find that the net profit for the half year after defraying all expenses and paying interest to Depositors, and also writing off an amount of Rs. 30,624-0-3 out of Bad or Doubtful Debts and an amount of Rs. 44,651-0-0 for the depreciation, on Government Securities other than those invested in Reserve Fund No. 1, amounted to Rs. 2,88,564-2-3, which is a record figure for the Bank. Adding the sum brought forward from the last half year, viz., Rs. 11,443-0-6 to the net profit, the total sum available for distribution comes to Rs. 3,00,007-2-9.

The Directors recommend the appropriation of this sum as follows:—

To pay a dividend at 12 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax, Rs. 97,911-11-4; to place in Reserve Fund No. 1, Rs. 1,36,655-6-0; to place in Contingent Fund, Rs. 50,000-0-0; to carry forward to next half year, Rs. 15,360-1-5. Total Rs. 3,00,007-2-9.

The Directors recommend the appropriation of this sum as follows:—

During this half year an Agency of the Bank has been established in London the Agents being the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Limited. This has been done to afford facilities to our customers for their foreign transactions.

Owing to rapid extension of the Tata Works, the present Jamshedpur is not considered large enough to accommodate families of their employees. They have, therefore, acquired four adjoining villages and a large tract of land with a view of building new Jamshedpur which when completed will be a model city.

TRANSPORT
MADE EASY
since WICHITA Trucks have been on the market.
WICHITA
has proved itself under all conditions and usages to be absolutely RELIABLE.
The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Bombay Presidency, (excluding SIND.)
233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
TELE: 2880.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

SADLER REPORT ANALYSED.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S TRIBUTE TO MR. TILAK AND PROF. GAJJAR.

YESTERDAY'S CONVOCATION.

The annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Bombay, yesterday, H. E. Sir George Lloyd, the Chancellor, presiding. There was a large and distinguished company, among those present being H. E. Lady Lloyd. The Chancellor's procession entered the Hall precisely at the time appointed, and after the Fellows had taken their seats, H. E. the Chancellor conferred the various degrees. Mr. Fardunji M. Dastur then presented the report of the Syndicate for the year 1919-20, after which the Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor, addressed the Convocation.

The following is the address delivered by the Hon. Justice Sir C. H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the University:—

"Mr. Chancellor, Members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen—

A year has passed since the last Convocation and during the closing days of that year we have sustained very heavy losses by the passing away of two distinguished scholars.

By the death of Professor T. K. Gajjar, whom I had the privilege of knowing intimately for many years as a dear personal friend, not only the University, but this Presidency and the whole country, have lost a great scientist of exceptional original thought, the influence of whose work will be felt for a very long time. He realised at a very early stage in his career that the future prosperity and development of the industries of this country depended upon scientific knowledge, specially in the field of Chemistry and he dedicated his life with an all-absorbing devotion to the study of Chemistry. In the nineties of the last century, he recognised the urgent need of a fully equipped technical institution providing among other things, instruction in the art of dyeing and bleaching, so important to the textile industry of India; and by the patronage of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, he succeeded in establishing the "Kalabhavan" at Baroda. A large number of students of this institution are working in the dyeing departments of the Bombay Mills. After some years when he came to Bombay, he threw himself with his characteristic zeal the task of putting the courses in Chemistry in the University on a proper level and it was mainly by his inspiration and guidance that the revised courses in Chemistry were devised. He established out of his own resources a Techno-Chemical Laboratory in Bombay, where young men received instruction in Chemistry as applied to industries and students studying for the M.A. and M.Sc. Degrees at various colleges were trained in their practical courses. He loved Science for its own sake and devoted all his time and resources to furthering higher scientific education and human knowledge. It will be difficult to fill the void left by his removal, especially at at time when India is entering upon a new era in industrial development.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. TILAK.

Equally great is the loss sustained by the world of Letters and Scholarship by the recent death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He was one of that small band of Educational Missionaries who started the Poona New English School and brought into existence the Deccan Education Society. Tilak was one of the first life-members of that Society when the Fergusson College was established in the year 1886. He was a deep Sanskrit scholar and carried on research work on original lines. His work "Orion" or "The Antiquity of the Vedas" and his "Arctic Home in the Vedas" which attracted the attention of European Scholars and his exposition of the Bhagawat-Gita will endure as monuments of his learning, research and scholarship.

Last year, you, Sir, addressed the Convocation on "Relation of India to Sea Power." In a striking historical survey, you made it clear, how the influence of sea power had been a very real thing in the history of India, how it had fixed the conditions under which India was to progress, and how further development and prosperity were bound up with the control of the sea. I will not attempt to address on some equally inspiring theme nor will I venture to discuss whether James Watt did more to make Britain what she is, than Burke, Carlyle or Mill. I will content myself with the modest task of drawing attention to the report of the Calcutta University Commission which was presided over by so distinguished an educationist as Sir Michael Sadler and which is destined to have far-reaching effects on the future development and organisation of education in India.

REPORT OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

The Commission began their labours in October 1917 and concluded them by the end of 1919. The results of their patient investigation and deliberation have been placed before the public in the form of a report consisting of a large number of volumes, comprising several thousands of pages. The work done by this Commission, in its importance and magnitude, cannot be rivalled by any similar investigation undertaken before. But it is not merely the magnitude of the work accomplished by this Commission that compels respectful attention; the production displays such exceptional knowledge of the theory and practice of education, such thorough acquaintance with the history of education in this country and deep insight into the present conditions surrounding it and above all, such mastery of English style, that it is bound to be assigned a high place as a standard work on educational problems affecting this country which will continue to supply guidance for a very long time.

Before dealing with the conclusions and the recommendations embodied in this Report it is necessary to refer shortly to some previous history, for a better appreciation of the present situation. Twenty years after the battle between western education and culture and oriental learning, was won by Lord Macaulay for the former, Sir Charles Wood, in the year 1854, sent to the Government of India his famous despatch, laying down the lines on which educational progress in India was to be undertaken. As I said in addressing the Convocation in the year 1917, no State document on Education has approached, much less rivalled the depth of view, the foresight, and the large statesmanlike outlook displayed by that Despatch, which has rightly come to be regarded by he people of this country as their Educational Charter. Although written in 1854, it affords even now correct guidance on the problems of education in this country and any one studying it will derive benefit and inspiration therefrom. The Sadler Commission rightly observe that the principles laid down in that Despatch are principles that still hold good.

In the year 1882, the Education Commission, presided over by Sir William Hunter, investigated the conditions of education in the country with view to make proposals for its future development. That Commission recommended the withdrawal of Government as rapidly as possible from the direct control of secondary and collegiate education except for the maintenance of a few model schools and colleges, thus leaving the field largely to private enterprise;; primary education alone was to be the direct concern of the State. The Commission of 1882 was expressly excluded from considering the University Departments.

The Indian Universities Commission of 1902 was on the other hand, excluded from directly considering school problems. The University Act of 1904 which was passed as a result of the recommendations of that Commission, made the University a teaching University in theory; the teaching was to be confined to post-graduate courses; so far as the training of the Undergraduates was concerned, the colleges were still left as distinct units responsible for the whole of the teaching of their students. The control and supervision of Government over University policy was rendered more direct and effective and affiliation and dis-affiliation of colleges were made the direct acts of Government, acting after a consideration of the opinion of the Senate. That Commission accepted the existing University system as one not to be radically altered but suggested means for its improvement.

DEFECTS IN REPORTS.

The recommendations of both these Commissions and the action taken thereon suffered from this defect that, the educational problem was not dealt with as a whole. Curiously enough, a similar unfortunate mistake was going to be committed in the new arrangements under the Reform Scheme of 1919. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report and its illustrative list of reserved and transferred subjects in the Provinces, indicated the division of education into primary, secondary and technical education on the one hand and higher education on the other. The Government of India, when the Southborough Committees came to consider the question, suggested that, primary and secondary education should become provincialised and a transferred subject, while higher education should remain an Imperial subject and reserved subject in the provinces. The Functions Committee, however, rejected this division, as unsound in theory and unworkable in practice, and decided in favour of the whole subject of education being transferred to the control of Ministers. They quoted with approval the opinion of Mr. Hornell, the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal and a Member of the Calcutta University Commission, in which he had said "the existing educational system of India is an organised whole, no part of which can be modified without affecting vitally the other parts. It is impossible to attack the problem by compartments. Secondary education depends upon primary education and University education upon both."

The Calcutta University Commission did not suffer from the disadvantages under which the Commissions of 1882 and 1902 laboured by reason of the restricted terms of their reference, and have therefore been able to deal with the whole problem of University and Secondary education and have in fact outlined a complete programme beginning from Primary and ending with University education. But their investigations were limited to the conditions obtaining in Bengal. It soon became clear to them that, the issues which it was their duty to consider with special reference to Bengal, had a direct bearing upon the University organisations of the other parts of India and in considering their recommendations for Bengal, they had to bear in mind the wider implications of their plan. Still, the state of education and especially University education in other parts of the country is in certain respects so different from that obtaining in Bengal, that impressions and conclusions formed with reference to the special conditions of Bengal have to be applied with some caution to other provinces.

BENGAL AND BOMBAY COMPARED.

Some idea of the varying conditions of Bengal and Bombay may be gathered from the following facts. In Bengal there were 26,000 University students in 1917, almost the same number as in the whole of the United Kingdom, and 22,000 out of these were studying for the B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees and these numbers must have increased in subsequent years. In Bombay the total number of undergraduates studying at the various Colleges this year is a little over 8,000. In respect of numbers the Calcutta University is the largest University in the world. The Syndicate of the University in Calcutta has to meet at least once a week, having 55 meetings on an average in the year. each meeting lasting at least two to four hours. There are 36 affiliated colleges in Bengal, 11 being located in the city of Calcutta and 25 in the mofussil. A large majority of these are private colleges depending almost wholly on the fees of students and some of them are maintained as business concerns for profit. Of the 11 colleges in the city of Calcutta, 5 are Government or Missionary institutions and 6 are purely private colleges with 8,000 students. The average salary of teachers in these private colleges in the town of Calcutta is, exclusive of the Principal, just under Rs. 140 a month, and the salary in individual cases goes even as law as Rs. 50 a month. The average salary in the mofussil private colleges is Rs. 131 and in second grade colleges Rs. 99 a month. One college shows an average of Rs. 54. Salaries of Rs. 50, 60 and 75 are exceedingly common, and the Sadler Commission point out that even these wretched salaries are not often paid regularly or in full. This deplorable financial weakness of a bulk of the Colleges in Bengal is mainly at the root of the unhappy conditions of those Colleges.

Coming to the High Schools, there are 854 High Schools recognised by the University, being one-half of the total number of High Schools in the whole of British India. The total number of pupils attending these schools were 218,070, and the total number of candidates appearing at the Matriculation Examination were 16,688, in the year 1917. The total number of candidates who presented themselves at the lost School-Leaving Examination in this Presidency was a little over 5,000. A large number of the High Schools in Bengal which have been described as "Venture schools" are run up as business concerns. Only a minute proportion of teachers in the High Schools is trained, and one-sixth of them have no defined qualifications at all. The salaries even in the best High Schools under Government range from Rs. 25 to Rs. 200 and in private schools they range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 78. The average annual cost per boy in the High Schools in Bengal is Rs. 18 as against Rs. 38 in Bombay. The description of education in the schools given by one of the witnesses before the Sadler Commission is very apt. He said: "Education given in the schools was cheap because it was bad, and bad because it was cheap."

Moreover, the characteristic differences between the population in Bengal and that of Bombay should be borne in mind. Bengalees, in spite of their intellectual gifts, have not shown much capacity or inclination for commerce and industry. The export trade is mainly in the hands of Europeans, Armenians and Japanese, and their cotton mills, jute mills and engineering enterprises are mainly controlled by outsiders. Even their retail trade has been captured by the Marwaris. The main function performed by the average Bengalee is clerical labour; industry and commerce have in consequence made no direct demand upon their educational system.

THE SADLER COMMISSION.

Bearing in mind the difference between Bengal and Bombay, we must place before us the standards and ideals with regard to schools and colleges and the University which the Sadler Commission have enunciated and determine how far we in Bombay have attained or rather failed to attain those standards and ideals and consider whether the remedies suggested by the Commission for the purpose of approximating to those standards and ideals are remedies that will be suitable to us. I venture to think that a dispassionate study of the report of the Commission must bring to us the conviction that our system of education suffers, though not in such intensive form as in Bengal, from the defects which the Commission have emphasised.

The proposition enunciated by the Commission that secondary education should be wide and exact, adapted to individual aptitudes, but also to growing national needs, liberal as a preparation for life, but also specific in its preparation both for the University and for the immediate entrance upon other careers will, I am sure, receive general acceptance. The schools, according to the Commission, should be places of authoritative instruction by means of courses of study that would train the mind in concentration of thought, in accuracy of observation and recollection, precision of reasoning and in the power of selecting and sifting opposite facts. In short, courses of study should be such as will touch every side of a boy's nature, which will give scope to all his natural gifts, stimulate him to every kind of experience and impart to him a high purpose in life. The Commission further point out the need of schools becoming places for the formation of character, conveying to the boy's mind a clear appreciation of an ideal of duty; and inasmuch as secondary education in India has to rely on the intellectual materials of its secular studies, for this purpose, it is through a fuller development of the [illegible] each school community, the [illegible] education and training are [illegible] maintain that it is by means of [illegible] ordered freedom of a school [illegible] which is entrusted with liberties a[illegible] ed under guidance and supervision [illegible] its own experience of liberty, obedienc[illegible] command, that the object can be achiev[illegible]

"PREPARING CANDIDATES, NOT MAKING MEN."

The Commission, on an exhaustive examination of the school system in Beng[illegible] came to the conclusion that the schools there had woefully failed in the purposes above defined. It is impossible according to them, to obtain in the schools a really sound general education such as the schools of many other countries provide and the boys when they leave school are neither quite fit to enter upon their careers nor to enter the University for further study. The University entrance examination has become the only regulating and controlling influence an dall students at school aim at one single goal, namely that of examination. According to the Commission, schools prepare candidates, do not make men. Schools think only of the Matriculation, they make it alone their aim and the examination deals only with a part of what a secondary school should teach. There is no attention paid to the needs of modern life and special industries which call for a variety of classes in secondary schools.

Then, the treatment of each class as the unit of collective instruction in all the subjects of the course assigned to it, has the effect of bringing down all to the same level and makes no allowance for the varying capacities of different boys. In the great public schools and other secondary schools in England, in each block of three or four classes or 'forms' in the vertical structure of the school the boys are reclassified and redistributed for each group of the various subjects.

Because the education given by the schools is inadequate and does not fit the average student to take to any career, he must go further somewhere and the college is the only place where he can go. The result is that the Colleges have to make good the deficiencies of the schools and in the first one or two years at college, the students are incapable of instruction except along school methods. The result is that one part of the University course is merely supplemental to the incomplete High School course and the second portion only deals with University work. The first year classes are far too much crowded and lecture is the only possible thing.

EVILS OF DEAD UNIFORMITY.

Coming to the instruction after the Intermediate Examination which may be considered proper University work, the Commission emphasise the evils of the dead uniformity of curriculum that is unknown elsewhere in the world outside India. The courses are conceived as matters of lectures and textbooks and it is assumed that the main task is to be done by the teacher, the students' task being merely to receive and absorb. The examinations instead of being simply a test of the work done by the teacher and students, are the goal to which all work is directed, the Colleges existing not for the purposes of training the mind but for enabling the students to pass examinations. If examinations put to the test certain qualities of the candidates, some of the higher qualities which it is the purpose of the University to develop and which a Degree ought to imply, cannot be tested at all by examinations; and if the examinations are so designed as to absorb the whole time of the student, leaving no time for the free play of mind and body, for intellectual and physical culture, University training will fail of its purpose and the University Degree will be bereft of its most important connotation. The Commission, therefore, insist that the demands of the University should be such that a student's life is not spent in bondage to the examination system. One of the witnesses before the Commission observed regarding the present system of college instruction as follows:—"The human element is crushed out; the College is a barrack of lecture rooms."

Then, further, each college is isolated providing the whole of the teaching received by its students, leading thereby to a wasteful duplication of work, there being no co-operation between the different colleges. Again, under the present system, so far as the instruction up to the Degree is concerned, the University does not help or strengthen the Colleges, but is a body wholly external, merely supervising, examining and imposing regulations; such a system produces unhappy uniformity on the one hand and sometimes friction between those imposing, and those on whom is imposed this uniformity. The Commission further deplore the neglect of the able student under the present system. The best intellect is chained down with the lowest, for the Honours Courses are practically additions to the Pass Course and means additional burdens on the top of the Pass Course. The able student is not given more leisure to think, to read for himself, to work on his own account under direction and to cultivate his distinctive powers. On the contrary, he is exposed to yet more deadening discipline. The Commission consider this neglect of the ablest youths as most dangerous and rightly point out that the fate and fortunes of a country depend upon the opportunities which it affords to its ablest sons, who must be the leaders and guides of the next generation in every field of national activity, and any system which fails to select men of promise and to bring their powers to full fruition, to the advantage of the commonwealth, must stand self-condemned. The present system also prejudicially affects the average student inasmuch as he is deprived of what the best University life can offer to a young man, namely daily contact with his best contemporaries, each one pursuing his own special interest.

A FAR-REACHING SCHEME.

In order to relieve the Colleges from the encumbrance of immature students and to make secondary education complete so as to provide more effective preparation both for the University and for practical careers, the Commission recommend a scheme far-reaching and bold in its conception. They suggest that the stage between the Matriculation and Intermediate should be removed from the Colleges altogether and transferred to special institutions to be called "Intermediate Colleges," to be organised and conducted accord-

(Continued on p[illegible] 10.)

PORT TRUST [illegible]

STRIKE STILL [illegible]

No action seems to have be[illegible] Port Trust administration yet, demands of the men on strik[illegible] mately 1350 men have downed their work is being done by the staff in addition to their own Matters are getting from bad to wors[illegible] the Loco: Department struck work yest[illegible] day. The Railway Manager and his Assistants are endeavouring to do their best to carry on the work to some degree, but the question is, why have not the men been given a hearing for some settlement. How long is the unfortunate superior staff to carry on duties imposed on them owing to the present breach?

PLOT FO[illegible] MOSQUE AT SURAT.

PROTEST AGAINST MUNICIPALITY'S REFUSAL TO GRANT IT.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 14.

On the 12th instant a meeting of the leading citizens of the Mahomedan Community was held at Turawa Madressa for the purpose of considering as to what steps should be taken in respect to the Kelapith Mosque matter for which an application of one Mahomedan Councillor Mr. Shaikh Ali Baakza was presented to the Surat City Municipality on behalf of the Mahomedan Community and supported and signed by nearly 5,000 Mahomedans of Surat. The religious feelings and susceptibilities of the Mahomedans have been greatly wounded owing to the majority of the Hindu Councillors, strongly opposing the granting of the plot of ground for the purpose of a mosque inspite of the recommendation so fairly made by the former Municipal Commissioner Mr. Danning, which was also adopted unanimously by the Managing Committee. The question was brought for final discussion before the general board in the last week. It was decided by the majority of one vote that the proceedings should be carried on *in camera*.

Nawabzada NasrulIahkhan bar-at-law presided over the Moslem meeting. It was resolved unanimously that, (1) the plot of ground at Kelapith must be acquired for the purposes of a mosque as the old mosque was situated there. (2) The city magistrate should be asked to tender an apology who is alleged to have made defamatory statements against the whole Mahomedan Community when he discussed the question of mosque in the municipal meeting.

The President was authorized to do the needful in all matters affecting the question.

On the 13th instant at the meeting of the municipality the question of the grant of the site for a mosque was thrown out by the majority of one vote against the application of Mahomedans and so great dissatisfaction is felt by the Mahomedans of Surat, Rander and of the adjoining district.

THE ELECTORAL ROLL.

EXCEEDINGLY UNSATISFACTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Electoral Roll for the City of Bombay and for the University Constituency is exceedingly unsatisfactory. The University Roll could easily have been prepared most completely by seeking the aid of the Registrar. I find even the Vice-Chancellor's name appearing in the Supplementary List. I find many omissions. The Ward Rolls are even more unsatisfactory. We are of course entitled to rectify this. But the time allowed is very limited. Ten days will not suffice. The procedure is very cumbrous. The person entitled is to apply in four copies to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes. I think time should be extended for a month and applications should be permitted by any one who knows that there are omissions.

The chief object to writing to you is, however, to request all graduates of seven years standing and all tenants who pay rent of Rs. 11 per mensem to apply at once to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

My next request is to call for aid from young men to explore every house to discover those entitled to vote and get them registered. We are experiencing here what Sir Robert Peel experienced in England after the Reform Act of 1832, namely the importance of registration. The State has to do this duty in Bombay. It has done it so far in a very negligent manner. One is therefore constrained to repeat the advice given by Sir Robert Peel.

"Register, Register, Register". Those willing to help will oblige by offering their help to Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Home Rule Office, Girgaum. I shall be obliged if you would call the attention of electors to do the needful. No fees are charged for registration.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Mutharpacady, Aug. 13.

P. S.—It is necessary that the Electoral Roll should be available for inspection within easy reach. Therefore Government should place it at every Post office and Municipal Ward office. But we must to our part. I would request gentlemen residing in different wards and different sections of the word to send their names to Dr. Sathaye if they are willing to keep a list in their house for inspection of electors in their wards or sections.

[illegible] on Tuesd[illegible] correspondi[illegible] year before [illegible] and two deat[illegible] from cholera.

SHRI SORATHIY[illegible] HITECHH[illegible]

An extra meeting of t[illegible] held in the hall situate at [illegible] Jariwalla Building under [illegible] of Mr. Ramji Jiwa on th[illegible] 4 p.m. (S.T.) when the qu[illegible] the above Society was read [illegible] and passed.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the members of the Architectural Students' Association, will be held at their usual meeting place to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mr. K. B. Taraporevala, when Mr. J. D. Mothafaram will read a paper on "Wonders of Egyptian Architecture." It is open to the public.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A joint meeting of all the National Volunteers' Corps will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day to express the deep sense of sorrow for the lamentable death of Lokamanya B. G. Tilak, when Mr. R. G. Munsiff Bar-at-Law will preside.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 774 was 47 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 41.09. The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,101 and death-rate 58.45; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-1919) were mortality 881 and death-rate 46.15.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 9 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 257 against 6 and 274 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of Influenza Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 206 occurred among infants under one year of age. Eighteen deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who, at the time of their death, had resided for less than ten days in the city. Cholera declined to 3 attacks and 1 death. Small-pox caused 5 attacks and 1 death. Plague caused 18 attacks (including 3 imported cases) and 11 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 339 against 385 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 405 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1915-1919).

TO-DAY'S CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public condolence meeting, in honour of Lok. Tilak, will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in Raghunath Khote's chawl, on DeLisle Road, near Byculla Station, when Dr. Nana Babaji Savant will preside. Messrs. A. B. Kolhatkar, editor, "Sandesh" and S. V. Lalit, will be among the speakers.

MR. SYED YUSUF'S RESIGNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

Mr. Syed Yusuf, the newly elected member of the Madras Legislative Council in place of Mr. Yakub Hasan has forwarded the following letter to the Secretary, Legislative Council:—

Sir,—In pursuance of the programme of Non-Co-operation adopted by my community as a protest against the unrighteous Peace terms imposed upon the Khalifa of Islam, I feel that I cannot take the seat in the Madras Legislative Council to which I was declared elected. Please, therefore, treat this as my resignation.

CEYLON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 17.

At to-day's tea sale there was a good demand for fine tea. Better prices were realized by Nuwara Eliya teas. Good mediums were firm, but low mediums and good commons inclined easier, while the commonest and stalky sorts were not in demand. Fannings were firm, dust irregular. One and a half million lbs. were offered.

Business in copra was done in the Fort at Rs. 103 a candy.

POULTRY FARMING IN CEYLON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 17.

It is understood that Government has set its heart on encouraging poultry farming in Ceylon. A conference was held on Saturday, when the Food Controller sought advice of those interested in poultry farming. It is said the Director of Food Production intends formulating a scheme and submitting to Government for consideration.

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...IK OF BURMA.

...man'' of Burma has ... It is but giving Sir ...ddock his due to call him ...g man.'' Indeed, in well-in-... circles, it is an open secret that ...ginald Craddock cherishes a feel-... of self-satisfaction and pride that he ... not one of the weak-kneed mortals amongst officials that yield to popular clamour and temporise with the agitators. It is the presence of this "strong man'' that has gone a long way in keeping India and Burma apart, depriving the latter of the benefits of the Reforms Act. It is certainly doing no injustice to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma to say that he belongs to the political school of thought among Civilians, whose sentiments Lord Minto voiced in his letter to Lord Morley, when he complained of over-interference of Parliament and asked the Government of India to be given a free hand to deal with the Indian political situation. Lord Morley had some pertinent things to say in reply to the late Viceroy and we make no apology for quoting some passages here from this reply, for they apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the "strong man'' of Burma:—

You say that a crisis will come if the G. of I. is not given a free hand to rule the country they understand. Let me note in passing that this is what Fuller argues about Eastern Bengal. "I was on the spot; I understand the conditions; I knew India; What did Lord Minto and Mr. Morley, then fresh to power, know or understand?" It is also what Lord Curzon proclaimed in all sorts of ways and places and it is what his own party Cabinet would never allow and they even let him resign rather than accept. This notion of the "free hand" is really against both the letter and spirit of law and constitution. It cannot be and let me assure you, on my word and honour as a student of our political history, that nobody would have been more opposed to it than that excellent ancestor and official predecessor of yours, Gilbert Elliot, the friend and disciple of Burke and one of the leaders against the greatest of all Governors-General. I have no time to verify by looking into his speeches, but I am pretty sure that if the latest Lord Minto ever comes to be impeached for carrying the doctrine of the Free Hand too far, his assailants will find the best power and shot possible in the arguments of Minto the First.

And as for the G. of I. being the best judges of the right way of meeting the difficulties in India is it quite clear that Asquith, Grey, Loreburn and even the S. S. are less competent hands than such queer paragons as certain of your Council, etc.? Is it certain that we are so ignorant of racial hatreds and all the other conditions of Oriental communities? And, after all, have these good men been so successful in knowing and understanding all about Indian life and character, that we must take their word for gospel? *It is not you nor I who are responsible for "unrest," but the over-confident and over-worked Tchinovniks who have had India in their hands for fifty years past. Heaven knows.* I don't want to be censorious or presumptuous in judging, I know the huge difficulties; I recognise the splendid devotion to duty. On the other hand I demur, in the uplifted spirit of the Trodden Worm, to the view said to be profanely current at Simla, that the Home Government is always a d—d fool.

. . . As for your doctrine that "it was our total want of sympathy and our failing to understand the existing conditions that lost us the American colonies," forgive me for saying that I have never read that page in our history in your way. *On the contrary, it was, among other things, the men on the spot who did the mischief—misleading opinion at Home and violently irritating opinion in the Colonies.*" (The italics are not Lord Morley's.)

The remarks of Lord Morley have an appropriate application to the recent unthinking re-iteration by Mr. Montagu of his "wise" policy of giving a blank cheque to Lord Chelmsford and the "men on the spot.'' But let that pass.

The reason for entering into the character-study of Sir Raginald Craddock is his latest speech delivered at a Durbar held in Rangoon on the 12th instant. Sir Reginald, we are told, dwelt on the political agitation in India, but before doing so he harped on his favourite theme, the hospitality enjoyed by Indians in Burma and the need of their refraining from abusing it. As "an old friend,'' with a record of close on thirty-nine years of service, and with "the best interests of India and Indians at heart,'' he offered Indians in Burma a few words of counsel. But before we come to these "words of counsel,'' we may put it to Sir Reginald that there can be no question of Indians abusing any body's hospitality in Burma. For long Burma has been a part and parcel of India and under the present constitution and even under the new hybrid Burma Scheme, it will be an integral part of India, and Indians at the ...ding of even the "strong man'' of ...urma cannot become strangers in their own country. There is more of common interest between Burmans and Indians than there can be, in any degree, between Sir Reginald's class of men and Burmans. No doubt, it does not suit the purposes of Sir Reginald and his class to permit the Burmese to fraternise and come in a line with their more advanced compatriots in India, but as the other "strong man'' of the Punjab found, to his cost, it is rather too late in the day for men of their type to try to stem the tide of the Time-Spirit. The spirit of Liberty is abroad in the world and we are passing through a period of world's history when we see all round birth-pangs of self-consciousness of communities and nations. Burma can certainly be no exception to this rule. It is futile for Sir Reginald to ask Burma to shut its eyes to what is happening in India, not to say anything of the spacious regions of the earth beyond. Before we have done with this portion of Sir Reginald's speech, it may not be out of place, to point out that men of Sir Reginald's type stand more in need of the exhortation that, having eaten the salt of India and enjoyed its hospitality, they will be ill-requiting it for all the benefits they have taken from it, if they persist in sowing seeds of distrust and discord among two sections of the same community, who have so long dwelt in perfect amity.

Sir Reginald Craddock's remarks on the Khilafat movement were far from happy. The question is one bristling with great difficulties and requires sympathetic handling and it serves no useful purpose to talk platitudes to Moslems or indulge in off-hand dicta. Sir Reginald asks the Moslems to look at "cold facts.'' The one "cold fact,'' which stares the Moslems of India, but which Sir Reginald refuses to face, is that Britain and her Allies have with brutal frankness broken the solemn pledges given to Indian Moslems, on the basis of which they played no meagre part in the conquest of Ottoman territory and that they have thrown to the winds the principle of self-determination in their pursuit of oil. Beside this one cold fact, all other facts and issues must pale into insignificance. Sir Reginald asks the Moslems to calculate the cost of disturbing the present settled fact of the destruction of Turkey and wants to know if "the Mahomedans of India and their Hindu sympathisers'' are prepared to put up the money and provide men. Does Sir Reginald forget that even at this moment Indian blood is being shed in Mesopotamia to enable British "statesmen'' to trample on the national aspirations of the Arabs? And why should there be any need of Indians putting in money and men if the Allies leave the Arabs alone to settle their relations with the Sultan, instead of seeking to impose their own mandate over them with the help of machine-guns tanks and the aerial bomb? It does not lie in a British Indian official's mouth to question whether Indians are prepared for the sacrifice. Yes, they were and still are prepared to shed their last drop of blood and spend their last pie—in a righteous cause! Let Britain appeal to India to join her in overthrowing the frankinstein of Militarism that is once more abroad and in making the world safe for the small nations that are struggling in the grip of this monster, and India will respond as promptly and enthusiastically as she did when she was beguiled by the false cry of "statesmen'' in 1914. Then there is Sir Reginald's equally unhappy reference to the Punjab tragedy. He declares his anxiety to let the controversy "pass into the region of history,'' but at the same time he cannot refrain from indulging in some half-truths and misrepresentations. Here is a gem:

"There was an incendiary conflagration, and the firemen who stamped it out have been adjudged to have transgressed limits of their duty. We are too far away to judge these matters rightly, but even if this were not so the issue has been brought before the Supreme Authorities of the Empire, and is now res judicata. . . A truce must be observed by both sides, at any rate let those who themselves after a fair trial were adjudged to have lit or fanned that fire, and who are now only by King's mercy enjoying their liberty, let those at least keep silent, and not abuse the white flag by calling for vengeance upon the firemen who fought and quenched those flames."

Those who had "transgrassed the limits of their duty''—or in other words, were guilty of an "error of judgment''—have been, in Sir Reginald's opinion, sufficiently punished by the verdict against them, and there is no need of any sentence being passed on them, for, have not those who, "after a fair trial,'' were adjudged to have "lit or fanned the fire,'' benefited by the Royal Amnesty? "A fair tri... forsooth! when hundreds of convi... and sentences by the Martial L... had to be reversed or modified long before the Amnesty was declared! Sir Reginald's arguments would do credit to an *advocatus diaboli*! After such "impartial'' observations from him, we might pass over his gibes at Mr. Gandhi and come finally to his appeal for "co-operation.'' "Co-operation'' sounds strange in the mouth of one who has all along spurned co-operation in the belief that he and his class alone count in shaping the destinies of the peoples "entrusted to their charge.'' As we have already pointed out, Sir Reginald has always stood for a typical *Tchinovnik*, as Lord Morley puts it, and if the reader has any doubt, a reference to Sir Reginald's past record would be sufficient. To mention only a very few instances, Sir Reginald has, to his credit, the most reactionary minute on the subject of Indian reforms, as a member of the Government of India, in Lord Hardinge's despatch of 1911 to the Secretary of State for India on the subject. He followed it, when posted as Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, by signalising his "rule'' with a virulent and violent diatribe against agitators for constitutional reforms in India and translated his threats into action by an order of deportation on Dr. P. J. Mehta, while he was in his sick bed, in a precarious condition, for the crime of being a leading and staunch Congressman. The Mahomedans of India are not likely to forget that Burma under Sir Reginald led the way in the use of arbitrary restrictions upon speakers at Khilafat meetings. The appeal for "co-operation,'' therefore, comes with ill-grace from such a ruler as Sir Reginald. He has outlived his usefulness in the service and in the new era that is dawning he is bound to prove a stumbling block rather than a peace-maker. It is time he realised this and sought solace in retirement.

LABOUR AND ARBITRATION—II.

The Minister of Labour in Britain was a war-time creation, but his office is now a fixture. All Labour matters were handed over to him by the Board of Trade for disposal. The Conciliation Act of 1896 was administered by the Board of Trade, which again in 1911 established an Industrial Council, a mixed body for encouraging voluntary agreements. In all these attempts at conciliation, the parties were given perfect freedom of action. Is it, however, impossible to have in India an adaptation of the Trade Boards Act of 1909? It was passed to relieve "sweated'' industries in which workers were still disunited and without power of collective bargaining. In such cases the Board of Trade came to the rescue and appointed a body to fix the *minimum* rate of wages. There was an official chairman, with members of the working class as well as employees represented on it. Some device to fix a minimum wage in certain trades and industries where Labour is ruthlessly exploited may be a good means of "preventing'' strikes, or, which is the same, for relieving economic greivances in advance. It must be understood that a minimum wage is, by no means, the ordinary wage. Cases are not unknown where women are worked for one anna a day. Recently a strike was settled on the Brahmaputra side by a nominal concession, and even organs of vested interests have murmured against the fixity of wages in some tea-gardens, for the last fifty years. In England, there is a statutory wage for agricultural labourers. Strikers being considered the disturbers of established order, are presumed to be in the wrong and watched as the raw material of mischief and revolt. Nevertheless, we want facilities for the free association of Labour without the obstruction of employers or the frowns of "law and order.'' In the early formation of trade-unions in Britain, men had to contend against the tyranny of "Combination Laws''. We have no legal prohibition, but in India there is a code of unwritten practices which is more relentless than formal law. The chattel idea of Labour is so deep, especially in outlying settlements, that any serious stir of combination is liable to be met by the show of lawless authority. The mere notion of strikes and collective bargaining has not penetrated in some areas, and when it comes, there is bound to be very vigorous resistance with claims of official support. However inapplicable English laws on industries may be in India, we would, therefore, recommend that there should be an effort to secure a standard of minimum wages (payment below which would be illegal) susceptible to increase on the prosperity of the industry. Also, as we have indicated, Government ought to make it clear to the lords of industry, chiefly those ruling their own principalities beyond the light of civilisation, that all attempts at hindrance to free union of Labour are wrong and splenetic exhibitions of force are against written law. There are differences between conditions in India and in England—the theme of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. But there are possibilities of adaptation, and the two suggestions we have made contain the spirit of English experience which may be imparted to conditions here. They cannot have it both ways; if they deplore the lack of cohesion in Labour, they ought to encourage the promoters of unions. There is unfortunately an old superstition about unions which shallow people cannot get rid of. It is that trade-unions promote friction and strikes. The motion is demonstrably false. It is the unions that have a stake in the stability of industries and they, as a matter of fact, serve as a preventive of strikes and lessen occasions of bitterness in the promotion of just terms of service. Trade-unions are a greater bulwark against strikes than employers' combinations.

In their circular letter, the Department of Commerce and Industries, reproduced sections of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, for the eliciting of opinion. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce say in reply:—"The Committee of the Chamber have examined the Act attentively, and they have come definitely to the conclusion that legislation in accordance with its provisions would serve no good purpose in this country. Neither employers nor workers are yet sufficiently organised to justify the experiment unless Government are prepared to make arbitration compulsory, awards binding, and strikes illegal.'' The lack of organisation is probably a secondary excuse, because employers of Labour are confident of having good terms by internal negotiation without outside interference. The argument that Indian Labour, being scarce, is able to compete better for wages than English Labour is theoretically sound, but experience tells a different tale and it is not necessary to pursue the question further. Supposing, however, that Indian Labour is, say in five years, substantially organised, are they willing to have industrial courts? Or, since all-India legislation is impossible, are they willing to have an adaptation of the Act for cases where Indian Labour is organised? And such cases there are. From the point of view of Labour there are causes for distrust. The industrial court is really a body created by the Minister of Labour, which in India would mean nomination by Government, who themselves are, directly and indirectly, employers of manual labour. Section 2 (4) requires reference in case of failure of private negotiations by both parties, and when the nominal representatives of the parties and independent opinion fail, the chairman acts as umpire. The question is whether such a nominated court, appealed to by consent, would obtain better justice than the improvised "settlement committees'' that spring at times of trouble at enlightened centres. We have to look to the plight of Labour in areas where there is no such compelling influence as public opinion. The Government are trying to find out if as *an experiment*, voluntary arbitration might have any value. In advanced centres, the process may strike parties as an encumbrance, in spite of the fact that it is purely voluntary. In other places, where Labour representation is possible, there may be some benefit by the process, as compared to the chances of an unequal struggle with "law and order'' and rifles facing them. We are, therefore, not convinced that an adaptation of industrial courts, despite the defects of nomination and voluntary appeal, will be useless. There are areas in which other measures may be useless and impossible; where resort to lawlessness by those in authority may be ignored as incidental excess and there is none of the remedies of law. The pace of an army is measured by the move of the last straggler, and if there is some means by which better justice may be got by those who suffer most, we should not ignore it because its effects may only be temporary and because it might, in some way, hinder their freedom of collective bargaining for the time being. There is one reproach and failure on our part that has to be noticed. It is the fact that we have been liable to forget the conditions of those in far-off tracts like Assam who belong to the same organisation as Labour, but who have not dreamed of anything save the helotry of their birth. We hope the Trade Unions Congress will consider the possibilities of voluntary arbitration. If they are doubtful, let them delegate it to a committee, a sub-committee of which ought to serve as organisers of unions, especially in parts where Labour is positively oppressed, as apart from neglected. We do not want compulsory arbitration; Government are too late with the idea by ten years and that is a long time in the twentieth century.

Notes of the Day.

The Troubles of the Entente.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, Editor of "The Sunday Observer", remarks that the situation created by the French threat to support General Wrangel has tied up the hands of the British Government making it impossible for Britain to go to war over the Polish question and at the same time throwing "the whole East European game into Lenin's hands.'' Mr. Garvin calls for an entente of freedom and goodwill to replace the present entente of "fetters.'' No doubt the reactionaries and militarists of Europe must be sorry now for the folly of the French jingoes who have defeated their own cause by a short-sighted manoeuvre of diplomatic blundering. If they had kept quiet over Wrangel they might have achieved temporary success for their intrigues against Russia, for in England, in spite of Mr. Lloyd George, they had the backing of Mr. Churchill. But they were too impatient. England had already declared that Wrangel must negotiate with the Soviet direct and that no further aid would be furnished to him. It must be noted that this was the time chosen by M. Millerand to proclaim his recognition of Wrangel as well as France's offer of help to his "refugee troops'' as the Soviet note put it. Serious complications naturally ensued. But this was not the first occasion of differences arising between the two countries. At Spa the French were bent upon a policy which could mean nothing but the destruction of Germany while the British desired to save something of the wreck at least. For the time-being Mr. Lloyd George saved the situation, as he did over Mosul oil. But what of the next time? Mr. Garvin is right in wanting an entente of freedom and goodwill. At present the Entente is converting itself into an alliance for the protection of each country's policy of exploitation and aggrandisement. Sometimes the interests of France must conflict with the interests of Great Britain and the "fetters'' begin to clank. At any rate what is the meaning of Ententes when Allied statesmen proclaim from the house-tops that they want a League of Nations and no Secret Alliances?

Lord Sinha Speaks!

Lord Sinha, in an interview given to a representative of "The Sunday Observer'' regarding his appointment as the Governor of Behar and Orissa said that he was entering upon his new duties with the "assured hope of the cooperation of all officials and all classes in the province.'' "If my administration is not successful'', he added, "it will be my fault.'' When the report of Lord Sinha's departure for India was published the remark was made that no political significance was attached to his visit. We cannot say the same of Lord Sinha's interview. There is a faint suspicion in the remark we have quoted of the difficulties every Indian Governor in particular will have to face in the "spacious'' times that are ahead of us. On the one hand there are, in every province, numbers of enthusiastic civilian warriors who are anxious to display their prowess. They are the people who consider that the Reforms Act is simply the betrayal of Britain into the hands of Bolshevik emissaries heavy with gold from the coffers of Muscovy! How will Lord Sinha get on with these? On the other hand, the position of an Indian Governor must necessarily become difficult if any section of people in his province declare that they will not cooperate with him in the working of his regime. Lord Sinha's remark, therefore, has this much significance in it that he realises the factors he is up against and hopes that all will end well.

Nation-builders or Nation-wreckers?

But the more important portion of his interview refers to the question of world unrest. Lord Sinha thinks there is less unrest in India than "in the rest of the world, not excepting England''; and he puts this unrest down to economic causes; expressing the "confidence that all classes in India would soon settle down to the work of the nation-building.'' We disagree with Lord Sinha's reading of the situation if he means to convey that all the unrest in India is due solely to economic causes. Is the agitation about the Khilafat wrong due to Mr. Gandhi's fear of the prevailing high prices, or the agitation about the Punjab tragedy due to the famine conditions which have become endemic in India? There is undoubtedly unrest in this country which is traceable to high prices; sweating; bad housing conditions; long hours and exploitation; and there is undoubtedly considerable unrest traceable to the ruinous financial policy of the India Office and of the military authorities, but Lord Sinha must not delude himself or the British public into ignoring the real causes which are agitating the minds of the people of India. It is well to hope that the country will settle down to the peaceful task of nation-building, but India expects Lord Sinha and his colleagues to settle first with the nation-wreckers who have been given a certificate of merit by the noble House of which his Lordship is undoubtedly a worthy member.

An Emanuel Come to Judgment!

Mr. Emanuel has expressed his regret for having addressed himself to the Dharwar Municipality when in fact he had no business to address that body. But Mr. Emanuel has not apologised for his ill-mannered, inexcusable, indelicate and savage reference to the late Lokmanya. We are not anxious about his apology but we are anxious to know what action the authorities intend to take against a man whose presence in the locality is an insult to the inhabitants. In his own interests, we believe, Mr. Emanuel should be asked to seek the retirement and peace so necessary for his shattered nerves. In Dera Ismail Khan an offensive magistrate was recently well dealt with by the practitioners of the town who declared that they would refuse to practice in his court or have any connection with a man who had not learnt to behave like a gentleman. In Bengal a formidable agitation of boycott has been set up against "The Statesman'' for its vituperative attack on the late Mr. Tilak. We ask the authorities to deal with Mr. Emanuel summarily and speedily; and thus prevent the people of Dharwar from resorting to a method of studious avoidance of an individual who, holding a responsible position, has no business to behave like a coster-monger.

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WANTED PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

MR. ASQUITH ON RUSSIAN SITUATION

LABOUR'S UNEQUIVOCAL WARNING.

PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 17.

Moving the adjournment of the House of Commons until October 19 with a proviso that it might be convoked earlier if desirable, Mr. Bonar Law said that nothing had occurred since the adjournment last Thursday, except what had appeared in the newspapers. The Government's policy as regards the Polish-Russian question was laid down in the clearest possible manner by the Prime Minister last week, and there was not the slightest foundation for the suggestion that the policy had been altered by any expression of public opinion or action of the body calling itself the Council of Action.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to show that there had not been the slightest deviation from the beginning in the British attitude in the Polish-Russian war. He retraced the progress of recent events in connection with the presentation of the Russian terms as already published and mentioned that the Government message to the British representative in Warsaw for conveyance to the Poles which said that we should not interfere if the Russian terms were genuine and went no further was simultaneously communicated to the Allies. The Italian Government telegraphed its entire approval of our step. (Cheers.). The other part of our policy would only remain if the Russians sought to impose unexpected conditions interfering with the Polish independence. Kameneff yesterday sent the Prime Minister a letter stating that the terms submitted to us would not be altered. In the event of a contingency arising, which he did not anticipate, Government would not take action until the House had been convened and its approval obtained.

Mr. Bonar Law concluded that the world's one need to-day was Peace. It was not our business to determine the form of Government of any country except our own. It was solely with the object of having the Peace Conference in London that the Prime Minister tendered to the Poles advice. He emphasised that Government would not land Britain in any warlike operation except on grounds so plain and obvious that the whole country would be behind it.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

Mr. Asquith said he considered that the Government had taken the proper course in its communication to Poland. It would be monstrous for Government to undertake further warlike operations without Parliament's approval. He said that the peace of the world was now a thing worth purchasing at almost any price short of dishonour. Moreover, the peace ought not to be beyond the resources of the combined statesmanship of Europe with the help of the League of Nations.

LABOUR'S WARNING.

Mr. Clynes did not agree with the statement that there had not been any variation in the peaceful purpose of the Government throughout the past week. He declared that they would have been less suspicious had they known what was going on at the recent conferences. He disputed the contention that the Council of Action challenged the constitution, because the League of Nations was part of their constitution and it had not been used in connection with this question. He emphasised that if the Government refused at such a time to use part of the constitution which made for peace, then the workmen must not forfeit their right to strike if war could by that means of prevented.

"ILL-ADVISED THREATS."

Lord Robert Cecil dissociated himself from the view that the Government negotiations had been successfully conducted, but said that the threat of Direct Action was a threat of insurrection. Last Tuesday, there was no danger of Britain being dragged into sudden war. Nevertheless, Labour uttered an ill-advised threat which would have most unfortunate results in future.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Lloyd George deprecated using the League of Nations as a weapon to attack the Government. He pointed out that the League's existence was very largely due to the British support and the Government stood by the League. The League could not be invoked hitherto as regards Poland as the action of the League depended upon the unanimity of its members. It was useless to attempt to conceal fact that the Allies differed as regards the Russo-Polish situation. Consequently the League could not have done more to reach some measure of agreement than the Supreme Council had done and was doing. Furthermore, Russia had emphatically refused to have any intervention by the League.

REFUTATION OF CHARGE OF SECRECY.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George refuted the criticism as regards the secrecy of the meetings of the Supreme Council. He declared that the meetings were given full publicity and he could not remember a single important decision which had not been published immediately. Another criticism of Mr. Clynes was that the Supreme Council should comprise larger numbers representing each country. In this connection Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that the only way the League itself could transact business was by getting one or two leading men of each country to come together when a crisis arose and discuss it frankly with a view to reaching a conclusion. This was the only way of doing good which could not be obtained by rhetorical performances of the kind of an International Parliament. He suggested to Mr. Clynes that the Trades Unions transacted their business by small numbers and he had yet to learn that proceedings of those meetings were revealed to the public with the candour and the openness which Mr. Clynes demanded of the Government transactions.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the dangerous part of Mr. Clynes' speech was his defence of the Council of Action. Mr. Clynes had claimed to be a Democrat Constitutionalist. He was not. Mr. Clynes had argued the Constitution was an unwritten one. That was incorrect and when a new body was established and substituted for Parliament, it was a dangerous doctrine. Labour had suddenly established a body of men who said "We will formulate a part of the Constitution for ourselves. We will not submit to Parliament, because the elected representatives do not count. Therefore, we are going to declare by resolution—carried after two or three hours' discussion—that henceforth the Constitution shall include the Committee of Action representing one section of the community." That was one of the most formidable challenges ever given to democracy (loud cheers) and without hesitation every Government must accept the challenge.

GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

The Labour Party knew perfectly what was the policy of Government and their action when no issue involving peril to the community, when Government had undertaken the responsibility in full accord with public opinion was the most unjustifiable action ever undertaken by a responsible body in this country. It had been done to impress the people with the idea that without this dire threat the country would have been plunged into war. Every responsible Labour member knew that the Government had been striving strenuously, and consistently for peace. He hoped soon to be able to publish Government's despatches to Poland. They would show that Britain deprecated the Polish invasion and solemnly warned the Poles that if invasion was undertaken they could not count upon the support of the British opinion. The Government in this connection had used the same language as it was using to-day. It had not deviated by an hair's breadth from this policy throughout and he was of opinion that Poland to-day regretted not taking the British advice. Concluding, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised the need for preserving the unity of the nation as it was preserved, in the face of greater danger, but resolutions like the Council of Action's on Friday last did not help the cause of peace.

Such action aroused deep fear and anxiety in the minds of millions as to what it all meant and fear was the most prolific cause of war. This fear was that the democratic institutions of the country were to be subverted and some tyrannical idea imposed by force of arms. That disturbed the balance of minds not only of statesmen but of people behind them and there was nothing more conducive to revolutionary wars than such fear. I ask them, he said, not to repeat that experiment. If they do, it will be difficult to preserve the atmosphere of calm judgment which is essential to the peace of the world.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

With regard to the Irish problem, the Premier reiterated that subject to following conditions, Government was prepared to discuss with any persons claiming to represent the Irish opinion any proposals advanced with a view to satisfying the Irish opinion. In the first place the six counties representing North-east Ulster must be accorded separate treatment. Secondly, under no conditions could Government assent to any proposal directly or indirectly involving cession of any part of Ireland from the United Kingdom. Thirdly, Government could not agree to anything involving any detraction from the security of these islands or their safety in case of war.

Subject to these conditions Government was prepared to discuss any proposals put forward by Sinn Feiners, added Mr. Lloyd George, in response to an inquiry by Mr. Bottomley.

Mr. Bonar Law's motion was adopted without division and the House adjourned until October 19th.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

INDIAN TEAM ARRIVES AT ANTWERP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 17.

Antwerp.—In the Olympic Games, the final of the 100 Metres was won by Paddock (America). Kirksey (America) was second and Edward (Britain) third.

Time.—10 and four-fifth's seconds.

Sir Dorab Tata the first Indian to represent India on the International Olympic Council had departed for Antwerp. The Indian team has arrived there.

At a meeting of the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council, held on Tuesday, to elect their representative to the Imperial Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, Dewan Bahadur P. Ramarayaningar got 15 votes and Dr. Subbarayam 12.

LORD SINHA'S HOPE.

ASSURANCE OF CO-OPERATION FROM ALL.

HIS VIEWS ON INDIAN UNREST,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 17.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Observer" regarding his appointment as Governor of Behar and Orissa Lord Sinha said that the position of Governor was going to be most difficult. "I enter upon my duties" he continued "with the assured hope of co-operation of all officials and all classes in the province. If my administration is not successful it will be my fault."

Lord Sinha said that a great seal of unrest in India was due to economic causes but he could not help feeling that unrest was no greater in India than in the rest of the world not excepting England. He delivered on the fact that it was less in India than elsewhere. He expressed confidence that all classes in India would soon settle down to the work of nation-building.

LORD SINHA AS GOVERNOR.

"HAPPY OMEN OF SUCCESS OF CO-OPERATION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

Commenting on the appointment of the Governors under the Reform Act the "Statesman" writes:—The appointment of Lord Sinha affirms the eligibility of Indians to rule over the Provinces. It is a happy omen for the success of the great experiment of co-operation, that there should be available for the post of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa a distinguished Indian public man whom all communities of India are glad to honour. Of Lord Sinha's competency for his new duties there can be no shadow of doubt. By temperament he is judicial and fair-minded, he has had a long and varied experience of public life and he has discharged every new responsibility with success which has been acknowledged by all. The new system might have been inaugurated without an Indian governor but the presence of an Indian among the Governors of India sets the seal to the reality of the advance which is being attempted and to the sincerity of the British Government and the people. The only departure from what was to be expected is the appointment of Sir William Marris to be the Governor of Assam. He also earned the gratitude of Mr. Montagu by the help which he rendered in bringing the reforms scheme into shape and if the rumour speaks true in writing a large part of the famous Montagu-Chelmsford report. Sir William Marris enjoys great reputation for shrewdness and ability. Whether his appointment to Assam does full justice either to himself or to Sir Nicholas Beatson Bell is a matter on which there may be some difference of opinion.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."

The "Englishman" writes:—No surprise has been caused by the nomination of Lord Sinha for it has been known for some time that he was coming and during the last week Calcutta has been full of the report of the appointment. We do not think there is any Indian better qualified to hold the position of a Governor than Lord Sinha. It is in any case not necessary for a Governor to have had any practical training in the Indian Civil Service and Lord Sinha has had large experience in administration. If he has never handled the District before, he has had benefits that must accrue from having had a seat in the Executive Council of the Government of India, followed by the even larger responsibilities of the Under Secretary of State at home. Lord Sinha can be trusted to display tact, courage and patience which have hitherto been considered the monopoly of certain races only. He is an indefatigable worker and he has both capacity and ambition, and India of to-morrow will offer to men of his type opportunities which are unequalled elsewhere in the world. There is no novelty about the majority of the other appointments. With the exception of Assam other provinces keep their existing Lieutenant-Governors or Chief Commissioners under new titles. Room, of course, had to found for Sir William Marris who is the literal author of the reform scheme and he has been placed in Assam because Sir Nicholas Beatson Bell's term of office is due to expire.

REDS DOWN ON WARSAW

FURIOUS FIGHTING AROUND CITY

POLES' WITHDRAWAL ON THE BUG

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 17.

What is evidently the Red Armies' great offensive on Warsaw has begun judging from the latest Polish communique which reports furious fighting on practically the whole front around the city and particularly to the east of the city where, says the communique, the 3rd and 16th Soviet armies with definite order to capture the capital have begun attacking near Radzimin which was occupied temporarily, but which was later recaptured. Fierce fighting continues.

On the other points of the front, the Poles claim that they are holding their own and and that they are even conducting successful counter-attacks except on the Bug where in order to shorten their front their command has ordered withdrawal.

POLES EVACUATE SOLDAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 17.

Berlin.—The Poles have evacuated Soldau.

POLISH DELEGATES LEAVE FOR MINSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 17.

The "Weekly Despatch" learns from Warsaw that the Polish delegates left for Minsk on the morning of August 14th.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS FROM WARSAW.

ARRIVING AT POSEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Aug. 17.

"The Times" learns from Posen that D'Abernon Jusserand and other members of the Diplomatic Corps have arrived there from Warsaw. The Italian and Danish representatives have received orders to remain in Warsaw in any eventuality.

ENTENTE PROVISION TRAIN DETAINED.

BLOWS EXCHANGED BETWEEN ALLIED SOLDIERS AND GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 17.

Berlin.—An Entente provision train proceeding towards Poland was yesterday detained several hours at Schneidemuehl for investigation. Thousands of people gathered and demanded that the train should be held up. Blows were exchanged between the French and the British soldiers who manned the train and the people, but there were no casualties. The train was eventually permitted to proceed.

SEQUEL TO FRENCH SUPPORT FOR WRANGEL.

INQUIRY FOR 300,000 TONS OF WAR MATERIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. Aug. 17.

Messrs. Donald Macleod and Company, shipbrokers, in the course of their weekly report state that simultaneously with the declaration of French support for General Wrangel an inqury was made on the Baltic Exchange for transmission of 300,000 tons of war material from Marseilles to the Rumanian ports.

LEVER CONTROL OF AEROPLANES.

INVENTOR AWARDED 5,685,000 FRANCS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 17.

The French aeroplane constructor, Esnault Pelterie, who is claiming eight million francs in connection with his invention of lever control of aeroplanes has been awarded 5,685,000 francs.

GROWING ENEMPLOYMENT.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES BADLY AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 17.

The "Weekly Despatch" confirms the fears of growing unemployment stating that its representatives have collected information to that effect in the industrial centres. The papers says that the Liverpool ship-building outlook is very gloomy. The dockers and electrical trades are already badly affected, thousands being without work.

Similar reports are being received from Hull Burnley and South Wales.

CHINA'S TRADE PARALYSED.

OWING TO BAD RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. Aug. 17.

"The Times" learns from Peking that the railway communication with Tientsin is still unsatisfactory and that the whole of the large foreign, trade of Mongolia and North-West China is suspended, while North China's internal trade is paralysed. Peking is again becoming jumpy and all the gates are again tightly closed.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

ENGLAND TO REMAIN PRE-EMINENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 17.

In the course of an interview Sir Charles Macara said that England was likely to remain pre-eminent concerning cotton America had only half the number of spindles before the war that England had and things had not improved since.

Lord Willingdon arrived at Madras on Tuesday morning from Ootacamund.

LATEST CABLES.

DRAF REFORM RULES

JOINT COMMITTEE'S 2ND REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Aug. 18.

The Joint Select Committee's second report on the draft Rules prescribes a detailed constitution of the diarchial system of Government and also subjects transferred to the Ministers and allocation of finances. The first point observed is that the Secretary of State in Council is divested of control over transferred subjects save for such purposes as safeguarding the administration of central subjects, arbitrating between two contending provinces, safeguarding Imperial interest and determining the position of the Government of India in respect of questions between India and other parts of the British Empire. The Committee do not think that at this stage relaxation of control should be carried further by a statutory mandate. The Committee take a similar view as to the undesirability of prescribing by statute the extent to which the Secretary of State in Council is prepared to delegate to the Provincial Governments the power of control over the reserved subjects. Such delegation should be effected by orders of the Secretary of State in Council and the Committee, therefore, have confined the limiting effect of the Rules to expenditure on transferred subjects, but the Secretary of State in Council will retain control over such expenditure as is likely to affect the prospects or rights of all-India services, which he recruits and will continue to control and he will retain the power to control the purchase of stores in the United Kingdom.

Apart from these limitations the Ministers will be as free as possible from external control and the control to be exercised over the expenditure on transferred subjects should be exercised by Provincial Legislature alone. The list of subjects transferred to the Indian Ministers, with certain reservations, will include Local Self-Government, Medical Administration, Public Health, Sanitation, Education, Public Works, Agriculture, Fisheries, Co-operative Societies, Excise, Registration, Development of Industries, Adulteration of Weights and Measures and Religious and Charitable Endowments.

INCOME TAX IMPERIAL ASSET.

As regards the difficult question of allocation of revenue, the Joint Committee adopt the fundamental features of the scheme formulated by Lord Meston's Financial Relations Committee. The Joint Committee are definitely opposed to making income-tax a provincial asset. They believe that the dissatisfaction which has been expressed particularly in the three Presidencies and by the Bombay Government is inevitable in distributing the resources between the Central Government and Provincial Governments and that the impossibility of removing by a stroke of pen the inequalities which have resulted from long-standing historical causes has been overlooked. The Joint Committee by the way of alleviating disappointments ordain approximately a twenty-five per cent. provincial share of income-tax and super-tax receipts. Assessment of this is governed by new Rule XV. In no case is the initial contribution payable by any province to the Central Government to be increased, but a gradual reduction of the aggregate contribution should be the sole means of attaining the theoretical standards recommended by the Meston Committee in Paragraph 27. The Joint Committee strongly urge that the Government of India and the Secretary of State should in regulating the financial policy make it their constant endeavour to render the Central Government independent of provincial assistance at the earliest possible date. The Committee specially recognise the peculiar financial difficulties of Bengal, which they specially commend to the Government of India's special consideration.

MR. HUGHES.

TO REPRESENT AUSTRALIA IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 17.

"The Times" learns from Melbourne that it is officially stated that Mr. Hughes will represent Australia at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva.

NO FAITH IN DIRECT ACTION,

SAYS MR. HYNDMAN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 17.

The socialist Mr. Hyndman, speaking at a meeting of the National Socialist Party said he did not believe in direct action because the people who would not go to ballot would not go to barricade.

SIR CHIMANLAL AND PUBLIC LIFE.

RE-ENTRY STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the statement in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" to the effect that as a result of the most insistent request of his many friends, the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has been persuaded to agree to stand as a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly on behalf of this city, is somewhat inaccurate. It is perfectly true that insistent efforts are being made by his friends in Bombay and other parts of the country to induce him to stand for the elections. Mr. Justice Setalvad is giving the matter his consideration, but it is not correct that he has agreed to re-enter public life.

A slight shock of earthquake lasting for about half a minute was felt on Sunday a little after one at Comilla and Chittagong.

At Calcutta on Aug. 17, the Telegraph Transfer closing quotations were one shilling ten half pence. Demand Bills one shilling ten five-eighth pence.

During July last, five lakhs and four whole rupees were coined at Bombay mint. Total rupees coined from April to July were three crores thirty two lakhs and sixty-five.

The "Gazette of India
Proclamation:—
"George V. by the Grace
Britain and Ireland and of the
King Defender of the Faith, Em
ernor, General, to Princes of Indian
or whatsoever race or creed greeting.
In our message to you of December
our affection and good will and of the
welcomed the coming stage of political
signal token of our interest and regard we
dear son the Prince of Wales would visit
and inaugurate on our behalf both the reformed
Chamber of Princes. That hope unhappily cannot be
ceasing and devoted labours of ours on in other parts
have laid so heavy a burden upon his strength that it
possible for him at so early a date to undertake another
arduous journey without assured danger to
accordingly decided that his visit to India must, for the present
ferred. To this decision we have come with grave reluctance and
a full appreciation of the disappointment which it will cause to Princes
and peoples of India but we are confident that they will share our anxiety
to safeguard the health of our dear son. It is our full intention that the
Prince of Wales shall make himself personally acquainted with our
Indian Empire, its loyal peoples and its many interests and we propose
if he has by then recovered from fatigues of present labours the visit
now postponed shall be accomplished in winter next year. Meanwhile, it
remains our desire to mark in a special manner our sense of the momentous
step which India is now taking towards greater constitutional freedom.
Although it has not pleased Providence that our dear son should carry
our greetings on this occasion we shall send in his stead our uncle His
Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught to inaugurate
on our behalf the Chamber of Princes, the Council of State and Indian
Legislative Assembly to take his part in other ceremonies which he would
have performed and to convey to the Princes and peoples of India the
messages, which it had been our hope to entrust to him.

...bers of the Arts Faculty ... Colleges affiliated to the ... Each Council is provided ...cutive Committee and a whole-...cary and a Board of Studies, and ...ersity has created a separate fund ..."Post-Graduate Teaching Fund." ...ombay, the University has allowed the ...leges to have their M.A. and M.Sc. ...asses and have by an arrangement with the Colleges, made the lectures given in these courses at various Colleges open to students of all Colleges and the University supplements those lectures, by itself appointing lecturers to deal with such portions of the courses as are not provided by any of the Colleges. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the Calcutta system which debars any Calcutta College from undertaking instruction for the M.A. or M.Sc. Degree has not its disadvantages, inasmuch as it cuts off the Colleges from any hope of keeping with in the collegiate body their own advanced students and thus limits the chances of development of those Colleges. In Calcutta, the University has been able to do a great deal in the matter of Post-Graduate teaching and research, especially in Science, because it was fortunate to secure very big donations for the purpose from two public-spirited citizens of Calcutta. Sir Tarakanath Palit gave 15 lakhs of rupees, and Sir Rashbehari Ghose gave 10 lakhs to the University, for the establishment of Chairs of Chemistry and Physics to be held by Indians, who must receive special training under specialists in Europe, America or Japan. Their duties are to carry on original research in their special subjects with a view to extend the bounds of knowledge and to improve by the applicability of their researches the arts, industries, manufactures and agriculture of the country; and, secondly, to stimulate and guide research by advanced students and generally to assist them in Post-Graduate work so as to promote the growth of real learning. The University in accepting these donations undertook to provide suitable lecture-rooms, libraries, museums, laboratories and workshops, besides spending two and a half lakhs on buildings alone. The result is, the University College of Science at Calcutta, with Chairs of Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology.

POST-GRADUATE TEACHING SCHOOL.

In Bombay, the University decided to start a Post-Graduate Teaching School of Economics and of Sociology. The School of Sociology has already been started under Professor Patrick Geddes and arrangements are being made to start a School of Economics. The endowment of the Royal Institute of Science by some generous citizens of Bombay afforded an opportunity for adding "The School of Science" and thus placing the University on the threshold of its new development as a Teaching University.

A deputation on behalf of the Syndicate waited on His Excellency the Governor to represent the desire of the University that this Institute should be placed under the control of the University. The Government of Bombay after considering the representation of the University said that while they appreciated the desire of the University and were prepared to consider it sympathetically, they were unable at present to hand over the institution to the control and direction of the University, as the original conditions of the donations prevented that being done, but that they were going to constitute a Board for the Institute and proposed to give to the University representation on the same.

The Commission while considering the Unitary University as that of Edinburgh and Manchester, Harward and Yale as the ideal University ideal, being the simplest and most easily workable form of University organization, rightly recognised that the collegiate system was too deeply rooted in India to make such an ideal possible. Indeed they think that in view of the increasing number of students, it is necessary in order that they may enjoy the advantages of corporate life, they should be members of a corporate entity less than the University and this was supplied by the Colleges and it would be a mistake to waste or weaken them. The very variety of the types which they represent is a source of encouragement and although the strongest of them may be too weak to undertake with full success, the whole of the training which their students ought to receive, they can all make vital important contributions to the life of the University.

THE CONCLUSION.

Accordingly they come to the conclusion that the University must be a University of Colleges resembling superficially Oxford and Cambridge and more closely the reconstructed University of London. The new synthesis between the University and Colleges is to be found wherein the University will be not something different and apart from the Colleges as it now is, but the Colleges will be in the fullest sense members and partners in the University. It must be a system wherein the University will be really responsible for the character of the teaching given in its name, and will realise that it is the training given to students which is of primary importance and that the examinations which test this training are of subsidiary importance. If such a synthesis of Colleges and University is to be achieved, the Commission consider that the Colleges must not only be stronger and better equipped, but must be prepared to work in harmony with one another and with the University, to an extent which is now unknown. They must no longer think of themselves as being virtually self-contained and self-dependent, but must strive after a higher ideal of being free co-operative partners in a great enterprise. They are not to be institutions subordinate to the University as now, but component parts of it, able to exercise a powerful influence over its policy and organisation.

According to the proposals of the Commission, the University will consist of what are called the incorporated Colleges, being institutions wholly formed and managed by the University, and secondly constituent Colleges, being those Colleges which fulfil the conditions laid down by the University, rearding among other things, the participation in the co-operative teaching work of the University, and number, pay and tenure of the teachers and the submission of the teachers on their first appointment for individual recognition. The Incorporated Colleges are to be provided for the study of a special group of subjects, not ordinarily provided for in an adequate way by other Colleges. The mofussil Colleges cannot in the very nature of things be participants in this teaching corporation and will have to continue as affiliated Colleges. Upon the University would fall the responsibility of organizing the co-operative system of lecturing, all the Colleges contributing their share and the filling of gaps as for the avoidance of needless reduplication and overlapping. The colleges would provide their share of the total lecturing staff giving instruction to the whole University; they would also provide courses of lectures and classes for their own students and specially for the pass men. But they will have to undertake additional functions of great importance which are not provided for at all under the present system. They would have to guide the student in the distribution of his work, in his decision as to what lectures he would attend, whether in his own College or elsewhere. They would have to provide, more elementary lectures for some of their backward students, special classes for particular groups, help in the choice of books and libraries, and above all real tutorial guidance, not in the sense of preparation for examinations but of advice and rection in the conduct of serious work. By the phrase tutorial guidance the Commission do not mean merely a system of class instruction for which alone the phrase is now employed, but something much more individual and personal. The tutor must be the guide and adviser of his students. Every student should know that there is one among his teachers who has made a special study of his needs and progress and to whom he can at any time go for advice. And every teacher in a College, even the most distinguished, should take a share in this informal but invaluable work. The lack of personal guidance and of intimate contact between teacher and student, the Commission observe, is the greatest defect of the present system.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION OF UNIVERSITY UNSUITED.

The Commission have come to the conclusion that, if the University is to undertake teaching work in the manner above indicated and is to be a real University in the sense of being a Corporation of scholars labouring in comradeship for the training of men and advancement and diffusion of knowledge, its present constitution is unsuited. They think that the Senate is too small to be adequately representative of all interests which go to make up a national institution of learning and too large a body for the effective control of educational administration. The University Commission of 1902 held that the Senate must be in the main a body of experts. The Calcutta University Commission point out that it should also be representative of all interests and that the present Senate as at present constituted is an unsatisfactory compromise between the two ideals. By reason of certain duties imposed upon it, its numbers have to be kept within limits which preclude adequate representation of all the categories of experience concerned. The necessity of securing the presence of practical men of affairs denies to it the special character and value of an expert academic body. Both these elements are indispensable and the constitution should be so framed as to assign to each its proper place.

They accordingly recommend the creation of three bodies—(1) The University Court, (2) The Academic Council, (3) The Executive Council. The Court under this scheme is to be widely representative of all varied interests and public opinion and to consist of several hundred members a very large proportion of them to be elected members and a small number of nominated members. It would make statutes, rectify ordinances, review the work of the University and approve of the Official Estimates. The Executive Council is to be a small body consisting of about 17 members, responsible for the finance, administration, and management of the University and will deal with all applications, for means necessary for the development of colleges and institutions, addressed ... Government. The Academic Council is to ... consist of 80 to 100 members and is to be ... responsible for regulating the teaching work ... University and in general purely academic ... questions. There will be in addition a series ... of Faculties, Committees on Courses, Boards of ... Studies, &c. Every College taking part in the ... co-operative teaching work of the University is ... to be directly represented on the Academic ... Council and all teachers up ... to certain st... ading, whether attached to Colleges or ... to the University, taking part ... in the co-operative work, are to have ... seats on this Council. The Vice-Chan... cellor, who must be the President of the Ac... ademic Council, is to be a whole-time Offic... or of the University to be appointed by G... overnment.

DETAILED ... GOVT. CONTROL UNSA... TISFACTORY.

Speaking of the re... lations ... between the Government and the re... formed ... University, the Commission are clearly ... of opinion that the detailed Government co... ntrol is unsatisfactory even in the case of the ... versity of the affiliated type and is likely ... to be even more unsatisfactory when applied ... to a real teaching University, even though ... the University is wholly financed by Governm... ent. Government may well claim the right to ... ensuro that any funds which it may supply ... will be only used for the purposes for which ... they were intended, but that ought not to ... involve continual intervention in academic af... fairs.

The Commission recognise ... that the quality of the work done by any U... niversity is more dependent upon the charact... er and abilities of its teachers than upon all ... other factors combined. It is essential to t... he proper working of the University, the Comm... ission think, that the teachers and the most ... responsible among them should have brought ... home to them very clearly the responsibility ... which they cannot evade and no one can share ... for the character of the training given to t... heir students, not merely by themselves as i... ndividuals, but by the corporate body of whic... h they are members.

As already pointed out, ... the mofussil colleges cannot participate in ... the scheme of a teaching University as outl... ined above. They will have to continue affili... ated colleges till it is possible to organise ... separate Universities for Poona, Ahmedaba... d, Dharwar and other suitable centres. If ... the scheme of the Commission is to be adopte... d in this Presidency, the University and Gov... ernment will have to take care that new co... lleges are affiliated in possible University ce... ntres and not at isolated places.

The Commission devote ... anxious considera... tion to the question of the ... Vernaculars, the position they are to occupy in the system of education both as subjects of study and as media of instruction. The misapprehension has prevailed that when the Government of Lord Bentinck accepting the principles laid in the famous 'minute' of Lord Macaulay, announced the policy of imparting western education, the decision was arrived at against the study of the Vernaculars. It is true that the resolution laid down that all available money should be employed in imparting knowledge of English Literature and Science through the *medium* of the English language. But this was on the footing that the Vernaculars contained neither the literary nor the scientific information necessary for a liberal education. But it was admitted on all hands and on all sides that the instruction of the masses through the *medium* of their own language was the ultimate object to be kept in view. But in the meantime teachers had to be trained and literature had to be developed. It was not the policy to develope the use of English at the expense of the Vernaculars; on the contrary, the development, the refinement and enrichment of the Vernaculars were the principal aims.

ENGLISH AND VERNACULARS.

In the Despatch of 1854 it was said that, the English language and the Vernacular languages of India were to be looked to as the *media* for the diffusion of European knowledge and the Despatch said that it was the desire of Government to see these languages cultivated together in all schools of a sufficiently higher class. When the Universities were created in 1857, the question entered on a new phase. In Bombay, the Vernaculars were recognised as second languages, *pari passu* with classical languages for the University courses. Later on, the classical school prevailed and the Vernaculars were excluded from the University course. When the cause of the Vernaculars was taken up with great insistence by the late Mahadev Govind Ranade in this University, the chief Vernacular languages of this Presidency were recognised in the Language group of the M.A. Examination. They have very recently been recognised for the B.A. Examination. In Madras the Vernaculars have a place in the curricula. In Calcutta in the beginning the candidates at the Matriculation had the option of writing their answer papers in History, Geography and Mathematics in any living language. But this was subsequently altered and all answers had thereafter to be given in English. The Commission of 1902 reported as follows:—"That the study of the Vernaculars had received insufficient attention and that many Graduates have very inadequate knowledge of their mother tongue." The Government of India resolution on that report said that "if the educated classes neglect cultivation of their own languages, these will assuredly shrink to the level of mere colloquial dialects, possessing no literature worthy of the name, and it will not be possible to give effect to the principle laid down in 1854 that European knowledge should gradually be brought by means of the Vernaculars within the reach of all classes." In the view of some eminent educationists, the reason for the defective attainments of students coming to the University is due to the difficulty of the medium of instruction. Rev. Holland, Pirncipal of St. Paul's Cathedral College, Calcutta, in his evidence before the Commission, says:—"A large part of College teaching and learning is concerned with understanding the meaning of the English words, in which the subject is studied. There is thus less time and strength for the attainment of high standards in the subject itself. I consider that the large number of failures at each successive stage in the University course is due to the same causes. Freshness and keenness of interest in a particular subject evaporate when the medium through which it is studied interposes such difficulty."

IMPORTANCE OF VERNACULARS.

The Commission observe as follows with regard to the importance of the study of the Vernaculars. "A man's native speech is most like a shadow inseparable from his personality. In our way of speech we must reach, as the old saying runs, drink water out of our own cistern. For each one of us is a member of the community and we share its energy and instin..., its memory however dim of old and far off things. And it is through our Vernaculars, through our folk-speech whether actually uttered or harboured in our unspoken thoughts, that most of us attain to the characteristic expression of our nature and of what our nature allows us to be or to discern. It is the mother-tongue which gives to the mind the relief and illumination of utterance, as it clutches after the aid of words when new ideas or judgments spring from the wordless recess of thought or feeling under the stimulus of physical experience or of emotion. Hence in all education the primary place should be given to training in the exact and free use of the mother-tongue."

As regards the highly controversial subject of the medium of instruction, the Commission's verdict is that the mother-tongue should be such medium throughout the Secondary Schools for all subjects other than English and Mathematics. After the present Matriculation stage, they are in favour of instruction through English. They had a large body of evidence including that of Sir Harcourt Butler placed before them in support of the view that, the boys who are taught through the medium of the Vernaculars until a higher stage of the High School showed markedly greater intelligence than those whose earlier education had been more largley conducted through the medium of English.

The Commission think that the real solution of the conflicting views about the use of the Vernaculars or English is, as in the case of many other countries, the bi-lingual system; to use the mother-tongue for those dear and intimate things which form part of life from infancy upwards and which are the very breath and substance of poetry and natural feeling; to use English as a means of inter-communication necessary for the maintenance of the unity of India and of touch with other countries; for the mutual interchange and stimulus of ideas in the sphere of scholarship and science and for the promotion of inter-provincial and inter-national commerce and industry on which the economic development of India must largely depend.

"REVOLUTION IN PRESENT UNIVERSITY SYSTEM."

The changes proposed by them in the organisation of the University and its Colleges and in the methods of instruction are so drastic as to amount in the words of the Commission to "a revolution in the present University system." Such reconstruction, they grant, cannot be achieved in a moment. Large funds will be necessary both from public and private sources. The establishment of Intermediate Colleges and the organisation of the new mode of administering Secondary and Intermediate education proposed by the Commission, will themselves make very exacting demands both upon the funds and administrative power available. The carrying out of the whole scheme of the Commission will involve, according to their estimate, for the Province of Bengal, a capital or non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 62 lacs and an annual recurring additional expenditure of Rs. 40 lacs for improvement in Secondary and Intermediate education and Rs. 18 lacs for University reforms including compensation to the University on the loss of income on the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations to the extent of three lacs. The expenditure in other Provinces where the numbers of students and institutions to be dealt with are much less than those in Bengal, the expenditure will be proportionately less. The Commission recognise that this is a heavy burden to undertake, but they are firmly convinced that it is absolutely necessary and should be boldly and cheerfully borne. The creation of well-organised Intermediate Colleges—united in some cases with the upper classes of High Schools, and in others serving as the crown of all the High Schools of their districts—is regarded by the Commission as a valuable reform which can and should be immediately undertaken, and if necessary the money should be found by raising a special loan to be repaid by a sinking fund within 25 or 20 years. The Commission consider the institution of Intermediate College as the very pivot of their whole scheme of reform. To bring all the High Schools up to a reasonable pitch of efficiency may take a generation because the teachers have to be trained and the funds that will be needed will be very large. The provision of Intermediate Colleges is a relatively simple matter to provide a sufficient number of reasonable good teachers for thirty or forty institutions is not impossible. The creation of these institutions, if properly equipped, will at once influence for good all the High Schools. It will, the Commission think do more than anything else to solve the University problem, by withdrawing for a more appropriate kind of training the large number of ill-prepared boys who now fill the University class-rooms and by sending up to the University students really capable of profiting by their instruction. The Commission emphasise that in order to reap these advantages the reforms must be carried out seriously and on adequate scale. Any attempt to organise these Colleges on a cheap basis, or the plea that sufficient funds are not forthcoming, and to be satisfied with the creation simply of new coaching institutions for a new set of examinations, would do more harm than good. From the outset the standard must be kept high.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF COMMISSION.

I have attempted to briefly outline the main conclusions and recommendations of the Commission and the considerations that arise in relation to them; and in doing so, for precision, I have used the very language of the report in many places. Those conclusions and recommendations have the authority of men eminent both as educationists and men or affairs and highly qualified to advise on the matters they were called upon to investigate. Their report throughout displays a very broad and statesmanlike outlook and is actuated by real sympathy for India and her aspirations and an earnest and genuine desire to promote the welfare of the people of this country. They give full recognition to and record their appreciation of the good work done by the Universities and Schools in the past, but they think that the time has arrived when the interests of the country require a thorough remodelling of our educational system and a bolder and a wider conception of the educational problem necessitated by the demands of a new age. It is for us to give our most anxious consideration to their conclusions and recommendations and determine how far it is desirable and necessary to carry out all their recommendations in the Presidency. I venture to think that there is no serious disagreement regarding the view that the system of Secondary and University education is seriously defective and that we are not getting the best results out of it. India is on the threshold of a new era of political and industrial development and will more than ever require in increasing numbers trained minds and vigorous personalities. As industries and commerce extend and functions of public administration grow more complex, there will be available to our young men fresh careers for which they must be properly equipped. India with new political responsibilities is coming into the Fellowship of Nations and her education from the primary school to the University should answer to the modern standard of what is best. No sacrifice can be too great and no expenditure can be too heavy for putting national education at the requisite level. We owe a heavy responsibility to the young generation and generation still unborn to so devise our educational system as to give them a fair chance in life. We should not be deterred by the burden of the cost that may be involved; we must realise what will be the cost of doing nothing.

To you, young graduates, who have taken your degrees this evening, I will say that the future of the country is in your hands; the prosperity and ordered development of your Motherland will depend upon how you in your various spheres discharge your duties of citizenship with a high sense of honour. I wish you every success in the walks of life you may go into and I will ask you to remember, wherever you may be and whatever you may be doing, that you are the products of this University and that you have always to be guided by that high and noble standards of thought and action that this University expects you to maintain.

M. C. C. TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9 p.m., Aug. 17.

Owing to an injury to his knee Mr. Spooner will not be able to captain the M. C. C. team that is to tour in Australia.

NEED FOR QUALIFIED TEACHERS.

The Commission lay great stress upon securing for all Schools and Intermediate Colleges proper qualified teachers, for no system of education can produce the desired results unless the educational institutions are conducted by teachers with sufficient knowledge and insight regarding the work to be done, and imbued with zeal in carrying out the real purpose. They suggest a big co-operative scheme by which an organised body of professional teachers is to be created. For all Schools and Intermediate Colleges, either under the direct management of the Board or receiving grants from the Board, the Board will fix a minimum salary for teachers, the scale of remuneration and promotion, and also standards of qualifications. The Board will insist upon written contracts between the teachers and their employers on the lines laid down by them and there will be special tribunals to deal with questions arising under those contracts. Under this system, there will be complete freedom of the teacher to move from one institution to another and teachers will not be circumscribed within particular institutions as at present but will have scope and opportunity of being taken from a private and backward College to Government institution and vice versa according to their qualifications and experience. Even with regard to private unaided schools, the Board will have the power of defining rates of salaries of all posts. In addition to this the Commission recommend that, the Board should organise a Head-Quarter Corps of Teachers, appointed on the express ground of contribution of special value to the education of methods owing to their training in or experience of the educational methods of other countries. Members of this Corps would be sent by the Board wherever needed either to Government institutions or private institutions from time to time to add to the vitality of the teachers, according to the discretion of the Board. The Board will be of two kinds, those who have completed the higher secondary course and those who have taken the B.A. and B.Sc. Degree. At the Intermediate Colleges

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...Total papers were raised from April to July ... while papers were raised from April to July ...
...Provinces to the Central Govern... ...be increased, but a radical redu...

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

RECORD OF WORK.

NEED FOR FINANCIAL HELP,

The General Secretary of the Indian Home Rule League of America writes:—

The report of the India Home Rule League of America, for the years 1917, 1918, 1919 and the first half of 1920, is herewith submitted for the approval of the Indian National Congress, and presented to the people of India through the courtesy of the Indian Press.

ORGANIZATION.

The India Home Rule League of America, organized "to support the Home Rule movement in India by co-operating with such political organizations as the Home Rule Leagues, the All-India Moslem League, and the Indian National Congress," began its existence in 1917. On November 15 of that year, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. K. D. Shastri, and Dr. N. S. Hardiker met at Chicago, III, to discuss the feasibility of starting a movement in America which would disseminate knowledge about India to the people of America, and which would at the same time, endeavour to counteract anti-Indians propaganda, that, at the time, was very virulent, New York city was made the headquarters of the newly-formed organization.

ACTIVITIES.

The activities of the organization first consisted of, the publication of a monthly magazine: "Young India," the enlistment of members and subscribers, and the establishment of branch organizations. Since 1918 those activities expanded into the following:—

(1) Publication of "Young India," as well as of about a million circulars and tracts. Three pamphlets were also published and sold in large numbers.

(2) Lectures. These were delivered in all important cities of the United States by Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. K. D. Shastri (among Theosophical groups) and Dr. N. S. Hardiker among labour, social and educational bodies. The sympathy of various organizations was enlisted in the course of these lecture campaigns.

(3) A bookshop, conducted for the benefit of Indian students in the United States, as well as a source of information on books on India for Americans, served as an additional activity.

(4) Branches. The establishment of branches of the League, in most of the large cities of the United States.

(5) The establishment of the India Information Bureau. The programme of work of this bureau is:

(a) To furnish information about India in the form of articles—to magazines and news papers in America; (b) to give publicity to the information received from India. The most recent activity along these lines has been the giving of publicity to the report of the Indian National Congress on the Punjab disturbances of 1919. Many articles on the report appeared in the American press. Copies of the Report have been sold to libraries and to various individuals; (c) To send twice monthly a news letter of events occurring in America, and throughout the world. Many of these letters have appeared in the Indian press; (d) To aid Indian students arriving in America. An India Aid Committee has been established by the Bureau. The Committee has succeeded in helping many students; (e) to furnish to the people of India information on commerce, trade, and educational facilities in the United States; (f) to aid Indian laborers in New York City. The Bureau conducted a night school for the labourers for several months; (g) to furnish reading material to Indians and to Americans. Newspapers and books on India have been made available to the general public, and material furnished to libraries in various cities.

(6) Publicity in Canada, South America British West Indies, Panama, and other American centres South and East and West Africa, Japan, China, the Philippines, the Fiji Islands, the New Zealand, as well as in some of the European countries.

(7) Work in Washington, D. C. Propaganda among Senators and Congress men in Washington, D. C., capital city of the United States, was first begun in January 1919. As a result of the lobbying done by Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Indias cause was brought to the attention of the United State Congress, in August, 1919, when Dudley Field Malone, prominent lawyer of New York, presented a brief of India's case before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This was followed by the introduction, in the House of Representatives, in March 1920, by Congressman William E. Hason, of Illinois, of a resolution expressing sympathy with the Indian people in their struggle for self-determination. In the month of April, 1920, a letter was sent to Congressmen who were planning a trip through the Orient, suggesting that they visit India on their trip.

The above is a brief account of the activities of the India Home Rule League of America since November 1917.

FINANCES.

Since its inception in 1917 to the end of June 1920, a period of about thirty-one months, The League has received (approximately) 15,000 dollars including the six thousand dollars sent by Mr. Tilak. The large items of income and expenditure are as follows:—

Income.

	Dols.
Contributions ...	11,000
Memberships ...	2,300
Subscriptions ...	1,110
The "Young India" sale	650
Bookshop account ...	1,400
Miscellaneous ...	1,540
Total ...	19,000

Expenditure.

	Dols.
Office expenses ...	1,200
Postage ...	900
Printong ...	5,600
Bookshop account ...	2,000
Staff salaries ...	2,300
Miscellaneous ...	15,775
	15,775
Cash in bank ...	350
Investments (shares) ...	1,275
Total ...	19,000

From the above statement of accounts it will be seen that the resources of the League are at present very slender. Within the past three years it has been found that funds to cover total expenditures cannot be collected in this country alone. The experience of the League has shown that not more than 6,000 dollars can be obtained in America a year The expenditure a year is double this amount It is evident, therefore,, that the deficit must be met by funds from India, if it is desired that propaganda be carried on in this country.

SUGGESTIONS.

The purpose of this report is:

(1) To draw the attention of the Indian National Congress and of all public bodies in India to the necessity of Indian propaganda in America along the lines formulated above, and followed by the India Home Rule League of America.

(2) To propose to the Congress Committees all over India,) to the executive committees of all the Home Rule Leagues, and to the prominent leaders in India to make the India Home Rule League of America a representative organization of the Indian National Congress.

(3) To ask the support of the Indian public for the work of the Indian Home Rule League of America.

In case such recognition is granted to the India Home Rule League of America by the Indian National Congress, the League will represent the Congress in all its fundamental issues, in which the majority of the Indian organizations and their leaders have agreed.

The dissemination of educative information in behalf of India seems the only basis of creating any respect for India throughout the world. Lala Lajpat Rai's open letter to the Indian Leaders and the Indian Press, sent last year, made clear the necessity for taking practical steps in this direction.

As a center of such activities throughout the world (with the exception of England) New York City affords the best opportunity of carrying on propaganda work. The maintenance of such a conter in this country will put the Indian National Congress in direct touch with liberal movements the world over. This institution may serve as a training conter for young men sent from India to learn methods of publicity work and to watch tendencies in movements everywhere.

We submit to the Indian National Congress and to the Indian people through the Press these humble suggestions, and sincerely hope that the necessity of executing some plans for international propaganda will lead the Congress to recognise the India Home Rule League of America and to extend to it such moral and financial support as will be necessary for the sufficient progress of the work.

RISING IN MESPOT.

TRANSPORT TROUBLES IN MOSUL.

"THE TIMES" DEMANDS GOVT. EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 17.

In the course of an editorial article "The Times" demands a Government explanation of the rising in Mesopotamia, also what prevented our very large army of occupation from rescuing the Kufa garrison. "The Times" also asks for more news of the recent transport troubles in Mosul. The journal wants to know if excessive taxation is the true cause of the Arab resort to arms. It points out that the principal risings in the Euphrates area have chiefly occurred in the most highly cultivated lands, south of Bagdad.

SITUATION AT HILLAH SATISFACTOAY.

BAQUBAH TO BE OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Aug. 17.

Bagdad, August, 16.—The situation at Hillah continues satisfactory. The railway bridge over the Diyala at Baqubah has been occupied by us and it is hoped to re-occupy the town. It is uncertain what tribes oppose us.

IMPROVED SITUATION ON EUPHRATES.

MUSEYD RE-OCCUPIED BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Aug. 17.

The situation on the Euphrates between Hillah and Bagdad has improved. Museyid was re occupied by us yesterday and the Hindiyah barrage to-day. This restores the situation in this area. Near Baqubak a raid by small body of Arabs was followed by some looting. There is no news from Mosul owing to telegraphic break-down.

DISTURBANCES IN DUBLIN.

CIVILIANS' ANTI-MILITARY HOSTILITY.

NEW SPIRIT FULL OF ALARMING POSSIBILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 17.

Anti-military disturbances occurred in Dublin on Saturday evening. Soliders were thrown off the tram-cars and maltreated. A few were thrown into Liffey, while a military patrol of fifty men was fired upon. The patrol fired twenty rounds over the heads of the assailants. The sinister fact of the outbreak is that it reveals new anti-military hostility by the civilians in Dublin. The latter have up to the present not been actively antagonistic. The new spirit is full of alarming possibilities. In view of the widespread serious nature of the disorders it is surprising that no casualties have been reported.

"A PRE-ARRANGED SYSTEMATIC PLAN."

SOLDIERS BEING SEVERELY HANDLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9-20 a.m. Aug. 17.

A communique issued from the Dublin military headquarters declares that the assaults upon the soldiers were evidently carried out after a prearranged systematic plan. Individual unarmed soldiers were knocked down dragged off the tram-cars and kicked when on the ground. One soldier, who was thrown into Liffey was gallantly rescued by an ex-soldier.

REVOLVER-FIRING IN LONDONDERRY.

THREE NEWSPAPER OFFICES GUTTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 17.

Simultaneously with the disturbances in Dublin, stone-throwing and revolver firing occurred in Londonderry necessitating the calling out of an armoured car and the military who dispersed the crowd by rifle fire and bayonet charge.

At Tralee (Kerry) four constables were fired on and two were wounded. At midnight the military stores and waggons at the Tralee station were destroyed by fire while the offices of three Tralee newspapers were absolutely gutted.

Considerable firing in the streets is also reported.

MILITARY GUARD ATTACKED BY ARMED CIVILIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 17.

On Saturday morning a sensational affair occurred near Banteer (Cork.) The military guarding a damaged aeroplane were attacked by armed civilians. Fierce fighting ensued in the course of which one soldier was killed and one wounded, while it is believed that the assailants had four killed and three wounded.

THE MUHAJIRINS.

GENERAL SITUATION EASIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 16.

The general situation in regard to Mahajirins seems somewhat easier. There is a feeling relief that the authorities have consistantly maintained a patient and conciliatory policy which doubtless accounts for the absence of popular resentment against officials. It is illustrated by an incident on August 11th, when a member of a party of Mahajirins proceeding at night was wounded by an accidental discharge of the rifle of the guard which challenged them. The incident was at once understood as completely unintentional and no charge has been made by the wounded man. Under conditions less friendly, feelings of serious misunderstanding might have resulted. Leaflets are being circulated indicating the desire of the authorities that the Mahajrin returning shall be aided to re-settle on their land and the rumour that steps are being taken to administer the land abandoned by the Mahajrin and realising of crops for the benefit of absentees is causing satisfaction. On the other hand great indignation exists against speculators exploiting the religious enthusiasm of simple population to buy up land at ridiculously low rates and general demand exists that the authorities shall interfere to prevent helpless and credulous people being victimised by settling disputes as to the property of Mahajrin by a local custom, rather than by the rigid process of law. The termination of Hijrat by the Amir's order will, it is hoped, contribute substantially to the settlement of the situation but meanwhile it raises fresh problems owing to the continued arrival in Peshawar of small numbers of Mahajrins who have already left their home and may be excited by the impossibility of entering Afghanistan.

"DYERISM" IN IRELAND.

CAMPAIGN OF CRIME.

FRIGHTFULNESS AS A POLICY.

The "Daily" News Special Correspondent, Mr. Robert Lynd, wrote to his paper on July 9 from Dublin:—

I have just seen an amazing and horrifying document, which is likely to cause some sensation in the next few days in the House of Commons. Englishmen have been recently bewildered by such stories as that of the sack of Formey and the murder of the crippled boy at Bantry, to take only two examples of that frightfulness which is becoming more and more common as a weapon against Sinn Fein.

The document I have seen suggests that this frightfulness is by no means the result of a spontaneous passion for reprisals, but that it is organised by persons in high places, as the frightfulness of the Black Hundred was organised in Tsarist Russia. I have myself seen the signatures of the four police constables in the R. I. C., who guarantee the truth of the document. So horrified were they by what they were asked to do that one of them immediately wrote the whole story to a priest, and the story, with the names of persons and places, is now in the hands of several English members of Parliament.

INCITEMENT TO DYERISM.

Briefly, the story is that of a Divisional Commissioner in the R. I. C., who addressed the police in southern police barracks last month in a speech which was a direct incitement to a policy of Dyerism in Ireland. Let me give some quotations from this outstanding speech, which was obviously quoted from memory, but which four members of the R. I. C., swear to be substantially true

"Well, men," the Divisional Commissioner is reported to have said, "I have something of interest to tell you; something that I am sure you would not wish your wives to hear. I am going to lay all my cards on the table. I may reserve one card to myself.

"Now, men, Sinn Fein has had all the sport up to the present, and we are going to have the sport now. The police have done splendid works considering the odds against them. The police are not in sufficient strength to do anything but hold their barracks. This is not enough, for so long as we remain on the defensive so long will Sinn Fein have the whip hand. We must take the offensive, and beat Sinn Fein with its own tactics.

"Martial law is to come into operation immediately. If a police barrack is burned or if the barracks already occupied is not suitable, then the best house in the locality is to be commandered, the occupants thrown out in the gutter—let them die there—the more the merrier. Police and military will patrol the country at least five night a week. They are not to confine themselves to the main roads, but take across the country, lie in ambush, and when civilians are seen approaching shout "Hands up." should that order be not immediately obeyed shoot, and shoot with effect. If the persons approaching carry their hands in the pockets, or are in any way suspicious-looking, shoot them down. You may make mistakes occasionally, and innocent persons may be shot but that cannot be helped and you are bound to get the right parties some times.

"The more you shoot the better I will like you, and I assure you no policeman will get into trouble for shooting any man. We want your assistance in carrying out this scheme and wiping out Sinn Fein. Any man who is not prepared to do so is a hindrance rather than a help to us, and he had much better leave the job at once."

At the end of this remarkable speech, according to four of the constables in the barracks, the Divisional Commissioner addressed the men and asked them: "Are you prepared to co-operate?"

The men refused, their spokesman declaring angrily, "You are a murderer!" The Divisional Commissioner, then, it is stated ordered the arrest of the man, but his comrades stood forward and declared that if a hand was laid on him "the room will run with blood."

PASSIVE MUTINY.

Since then the police in the barracks have been in a state of passive mutiny—a condition of affairs which is also said to obtain in another important barracks.

The whole story is on the face of it incredible, but I do not see how a document to the truth of which four men have sworn can be ignored. Certainly, the outbreaks of looting and murder at Thurles, Fermoy, and Bantry could not take place in highly disciplined forces, if those in authority did not either encourage or acquiesce. The bulk of the men in the R. I. C., are brave men who have no sympathy with a policy of "frightfulness" against their own people; but it seems to me fairly clear that there are men in high places in the force who take the view that nothing but pogroms and Amritsars can finally settle the Irish question.

If General Macready does not deal with them summarily disaster will follow disaster in Ireland, and England will too late learn with horror that a number of her public servants in Ireland deliberately entered upon what one of the R. I. C., constables described as "a race extinction campaign". Luckily enough the members of Parliament now know the name of the men involved, and can take steps to forbid this terrible crime. As I have said, I would not, and could not, have believed the story if I had not seen the signatures of the four constables. I feel, however, that in the interests of the English people and the extraordinarily plucky rank and file of the R. I. C., as well as of the people of Ireland, this sensational document should have wide publicity.

According to the bulletin issued from Dublin Castle last night, a statement by the police sets out that the force in Listowel, Co. Kerry, refused to hand over the barracks to a British military force. An official visited Listowel barracks, and the constables say he first tried bullying, but changed his tactics when 14 of them tendered their resignations, which were not accepted. On June 19 another official visited Listowel, and told the police none of them would get into trouble for shooting.

Commenting on the above the "Daily News" writes on July 12:—

If there is one thing which the facts about General Dyer's action at Amritsar have clearly emphasised it is that the condonation of such a policy of repression would quickly threathen the dismemberment of the British Empire. But that almost simultaneously with the Parliamentary endorsement of the punishment imposed on this misguided officer's news should come from Ireland of an intention to inflict a new and hideous form of Dyerism on that unhappy country will seem scarcely credible to intelligent Englishmen. Yet that is the only meaning that can be attached to the amazing document which came into the hands of Mr. Robert Lynd, our Special Correspondent in Ireland, extracts from which appeared in our columns on Saturday, Briefly, the story is that a Divisional Commissioner in the Royal Irish Constabulary made a speech in a southern police barracks, in which he told the men under his charge that if any civilians did not 'immediately obey the order "Hands up" the police were to shoot, and shoot with effect. "If the persons approaching carry their hands in their pockets or are in any way suspicious looking, shoot them down. You may make mistakes occasionally, and innocent persons may be shot, but that cannot be helped, and you are bound to get the right parties sometimes." We are not surprised that the men refused to "cooperate" in this murderous bustness. But the public cannot leave the matter there. The story is vouched for by four constables, who were eyewitnesses, and who have made sworn testimony of the details of this odious incident, which is related with every appearance of circumstantial truth. It is the instant duty of the Government to institute a searching inquiry into the matter, if they are indeed in ignorance of it, and to punish, without fear or favour, all persons, high or low, who are in any way involved in a policy so outrageous, and so inimical to the good name of Great Britain. We detest, as every right-minded man must, the campaign of crime which is being conducted in Ireland under the cover of [illegible] name. There may be [illegible] opinion on the best way to meet it. The worst way conceivable is to imitate it.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION.

("Daily News," July 13.)

The Government have taken action regarding the divisional commissioner of the R. I. C., who is alleged to have made a speech urging members of the force to shoot civilians, and adding, "The more you shoot the better."

The Official has been called to London, and Sir John Anderson, Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle, who is also in London, informed "The Daily News" yesterday (mail week) that the Government regarded the allegations as being of a grave nature and intended to make the fullest investigation.

The article from Mr. Robert Lynd, the special commissioner of "The Daily News" in Ireland, quoting extracts from a speech which a divisional commissioner of the Royal Irish Constabulary is alleged to have made at a police barrack has caused a great sensation in Irish official circles.

In the document from which Mr. Lynd quoted, the R. I. C., officer is stated to have urged the police to follow out a policy which implies shooting people on sight, to have said that no inquiries would be made into the deaths of persons who might be so shot, and to have generally proclaimed a scheme which, if carried out, would seriously rival General Dyer's action at Amritsar.

It is alleged that his ideas were so revolting to the 14 constables addressed that they refused to carry out his instructions.

Dublin Castle certainly knew of this revolt, but imagined its origin was due to some grievance the constables had in reference to the military, and that it was settled peaceably. It was not until the alleged speech was published in the newspapers that the officials knew that the insubordination was attributed to the speech.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir John Anderson, Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle, crossed over to England on Sunday, and the police commissioner concerned was invited to come to London to give his version of the affair.

To a representative of "The Daily News" who saw him at the Irish Office, Sir John Anderson said the commissioner was an experienced officer with a distinguished military record, and as his reputation was involved it would be grossly unfair to form any opinion until he had given his explanation.

Sir John added that the Government regarded the allegations as being of a grave nature and intended to make the fullest investigation.

"It is inconceivable he made these statements, but we will ask him what he did say," said Sir John.

CONSTITUTIO[illegible]

(REUTER'S [illegible])

LO[illegible]
Recd. 1-45

The Joint Select Co[illegible] the Draft Rules in th[illegible] of the second report s[illegible] at the request of the Government of Ind[illegible] have considered two cognate matters requ[illegible] comment. The Committee are prepared defer to the opinion expressed as a result o[illegible] consideration by the Government of India and the local authorities with regard to the Committee's recommendation that the Presidents of the Provincial Legislative Councils should be persons with parliamentary experience. The Committee declare themselves gratified to learn, however, that it is intended to adopt the recommendation in so far as regards the President of the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee do not see any reason to reconsider the recommendation that if a Provincial Executive Council contains two members with service qualifications, neither of whom is an Indian by birth, it should also contain two non-official Indian members. The Committee recognise that the decision might involve greater man-power in the Government than the present statistics strictly justify.

They think it more importan that as many Indian gentlemen as possible should obtain experience inside the Government than that the salaries of a few of them should be economised. They also have little doub that increase of work from the new legislative bodies would be such as to render past experience a doubtful guide to the volume of business likely to fall on the Executive.

OVERSEAS BISHOPS RETURNING HOME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 17.

A number of overseas Bishops are returning from the Lambeth Conference in the Aquitania to-day.

RAISING OF THE VINDICTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 17.

The attempt to raise the Vindictive at Ostend has only been partially successful. She was raised twelve feet. The work may be resumed to-day.

PR[illegible]

(RE[illegible]

In the House of Com[illegible] Forrest, Mr. Lloyd Geo[illegible] announcement would shortl[illegible] whether the contemplated [illegible] of Wales to India would be car[illegible] year.

LORD MAYOR OF COR[illegible]

HUNGER-STRIKING IN PRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 17.

The Lord Mayor of Cork who was arrested on the evening of August 12th during the sitting of the Sinn Fein Court at Cork is now hunger striking.

PRESENT HIGH LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT.

INCREASE OF UNEMPLOYMENT POSSIBLE NEXT WINTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Aug. 17.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Hogge, Mr. Lloyd George said that the information at the disposal of the Government showed that the high level of employment shown early in the year had been maintained and had even improved in some cases. There were, however, indications that unemployment during the coming winter would exceed the seasonal scale. The Government was giving serious consideration to the whole situation including continued presence of the list of the unemployed ex-service men.

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...fallen in the north
...e adjacent districts
...on reports 0.37in. Ah-
...Aurangabad 0.29in.
...y clouded. Humidity is
...abad. Day temperature is
...Ahmednagar and Aurang-

...rks.—The improvement in the
...not been maintained. Rainfall
...nearly general in the Konkan,
...Bombay Deccan and local in north
...north Hyderabad, the south of the
...Provinces and on the north Madras
...Day temperature remains high in
...Central Provinces, the United Provinces
...d the east Punjab, and continues low in
...st Madras.

Forecast.—Local rainfall is likely on the west coast, the south Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th August, 1920.

The monsoon has strengthened materially in the Peninsula and some heavy falls have occurred in the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, north Bengal, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur the east of the United Provinces, the north Punjab, Kashmir the North-west Frontier Province and the east of the Central Provinces.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Bhamo one and a half inches; Myitkyina one; Dhubri four; Silchar one and a half; Cherrapunji five; Bogra two; Jalpaiguri three; Murree a half Gulbarga two; Parbhani a half; Raichur three.

59·90

...BOMBAY.
...ATORY, COLABA
...ombay, 16th Augt. 1920,
...5a at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m.
...n., and 10 p.m.

...32 deg. Fahs.	29.795	Inchs
...	79.3	Degs
...ter	76.3	,,
...	74.1	,,
...y of Air	0.843	,,
...y sky (the whole sky cloudy		
...	8.2	,,
...mperature of Air	86.0	,,
do.	77.0	,,
...Direction of Wind from midnight		
...midnight	WNW., ESE., WNW., S W., WSW	
...ment of Wind	108	Miles.
...l of Rain	0.11	Inches.
...tal fall during month	2.81	,,
Do. do. Year	34.89	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time		Depth on Sill.		Day of month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time		Depth on Sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	18	m	1 50	28	0	18	m	7 38	17	2
			2 0a	28	1			8 11a	16	2
Thur.	19	m	2 34	27	2	19	m	8 17	18	3
			2 36a	27	0			8 48a	16	10
Fri	20	m	3 19	26	2	20	m	8 58	19	6
			3 12a	25	11			9 27a	17	8
Sat.	21	m	4 7	25	3	21	m	9 44	20	7
			4 51a	24	11			10 14a	18	5
Sun.	22	m	5 0	24	6	22	m	10 55	21	4
			4 4 a	24	1			11 18a	18	11
Mon.	23	m	6 23	24	2	23		0 48a	21	8
			5 47a	23	9					
Tues.	24	m	1 6	28	6	24	m	7 0	16	2
			1 23a	28	11			7 33a	15	8

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th August 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Hissar. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average in the east Punjab, but is in defect at Lahore.

The United Provinces. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average throughout; night temperature is in excess a Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi Humidity is generally below normal in Rajputana and Upper Sind. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Rajkot,

ACHING FEET CORNS Etc., ONE DIP

IN THE MEDICATED AND OXYGENATED FOOT BATH, PREPARE BY ADDING REUDEL BATH SALTRATES TO PLAIN WATER.

THAT'S ALL

Without oxygen, even life itself could not exist and the science of medicine has perfected many uses for its wonderful refreshing, cleaning and antiseptic properties. When sore, tender feet burn, smart, swell and perspire, or when the arches tire and ache so every step means such pain that you rear fallen arches, just try resting the feet for a few minutes in the medicated and oxygenated water produced by adding handful of the Reudel Bath Saltrates compound to a footbath. She how quickly this cools and refreshes tender skin, while it draws all the pain and soreness out of aching muscles or sensitive joints. The real and lasting foot comfort is so gratifying that no one can fully appreciate such amazing effects until he has actually felt them himself. The feet will soon be rendered so strong and healthy that they prove capable of bearing any reasonable strain ever likely to be placed upon them.

High medical authorities advised the use of saltrated water to cure foot troubles, and C. S. Turner, formerly of the R.A.M.C., recently stated that he was unable to obtain the same immediate and satisfactory results in any other way. He had even found that saltrated water could be used for "trench feet" with excellent effects due to the antiseptic properties of this remarkable medicated and oxygenated water. Therefore, speaking from my own experience and from others as well, I do not hesitate to say that no one, however many other methods of treatment he may have tried without success need now feel discouraged, nor consider that there is any real necessity for limping about on feet hardly able to bear his weight.—I.C.C.

NOTE.—The "Saltrated" wat referred to above is prepared by dissolving a heaping tablespoonful of Reudel Bath Saltrates in a gallon of water. This is the registered name by which medical men prescribe the compound, and all chemists keep it put up in packets of convenient size, which sell at very moderate price.

DR. I. P. ENAD.

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION, Lamington Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 17th AUG. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum 24 past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	47	..	0	..
Do. (16th)	95.6	83.4	47	..	0	..
Jask	96 3	80.1	66	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	89.9	85.0	81	..	0	—0.17
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	0	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.4	83.6	65	..	2.80	—1.60
Rawalpindi	93.2	74.2	59	..	8.02	—0.87
Lahore	92.8	75.3	68	..	7.06	—3 04
Hissar	101.6	80.5	49	..	4.48	—3.29
Ambala	97.6	77.0	57	..	10.95	—4.82
Delhi	97.2	81.6	65	..	20.61	+5.30
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	96.4	80.1	59	..	17.43	+1.77
Mainpuri	95.2	79.7	70	..	17.92	+3.30
Jhansi	94.2	79.1	66	..	15.30	—7.27
Cawnpore	94.2	80.4	74	..	30.08	+9.86
Allahabad	95.9	82.5	72	..	30.00	+7.80
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	102.7	82.6	62	..	1.45	—0.58
Karachi	86.4	79.1	84	..	0.53	—4.07
Ajmer	89.4	76.4	74	..	19.78	+7.27
Jaipur	97.5	75.9	62	..	25.14	+14.15
Kotah	92.4	78.2	65	..	18.61	+2.14
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajkot	90.4	72.7	82	..	10.40	—0.02
Dwarka	86.0	73.1	80	..	9.61	—1.24
Veraval	84.1	77 1	89	0.02	17.07	+8.35
Rajkot	89.1	73.7	74	..	10.54	—2.27
Bhavnagar Para	89.2	74.4	73	..	19.01	+4.52
Surat	88.4	76.8	84	..	24.5	—5.62
Ahmedabad	92.6	75.1	83	..	18.36	—3.22
Deesa	91.0	75.0	72	..	12.98	—3.81
Neemuch	87.9	71.3	83	..	24.71	+7.86
Indore	89.8	72.3	77	..	25.42	+5.76
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	89.9	77.3	76	..	22.80	—13.05
Saugor	89.8	74.0	81	..	28.82	+0.14
Hoshangabad	91.1	77.2	77	..	17.89	—12.84
Khandwa	92.0	75 9	72	..	17.55	+0.10
Akola	9 .7	77.4	74	..	6.64	—12 37
Amraot	92.2	73.5	74	0.02	9.26	—10.15
Nagpur	94.8	75.5	77	0.58	18.71	—10 56
Chanda	93.8	77.4	74	..	19.06	—14 50
Raipur	92.6	72.0	77	0.49	22.11	—8 50
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.9	77.2	82	0.01	33.57	—18.77
Ratnagiri	82.8	74.7	89	0.10	45.12	—2 71
Marmugoa	81.5	72.6	96	0.59	58.94	—14.07
Karwar	81.9	74 6	93	0.82	61.55	—29 17
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.2	70.9	72	0.37	4.45	—6.84
Ahmednagar	88.9	69.3	88	0.24	2.91	—7.37
Poona	82.0	69.9	77	..	12.13	—2 81
Sholapur	85.2	70.7	77	..	3.62	—8.02
Biljapur	84.4	69.8	77	..	6.38	—0 76
Belgaum	78.0	66.3	87	..	27.60	—4 69
Aurangabad	91.8	70.4	89	0.29	8.92	—10 91
Nizamabad (Indr)	89.5	75.3	84	..	18.24	—3.42
Hyderabad	86.2	74.8	91	0.06	12.62	—2.87
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	78.7	72.6	95	0.27	91.89	+3.58
Calicut	78.9	74.2	93	..	98.39	+20.32
Cochin	81.4	73.4	85	0.04	77.42	+17.77
Colombo	84.5	76.8	87	..	20.42	+5.43
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.2	73.1	75	0.80	8.34	—6.27
Bellary	91.5	73.7	61	..	0.94	—4 16
Cuddapah	86.0	73.9	85	0.05	6.79	—3.20
Madras	85.6	77.0	77	..	4.80	—4.43
Bangalore	78.2	66.7	81	..	5 17	—4.72
Coimbatore	86.0	70.3	81	..	3.23	—0.61
Trichinopoly	91.1	77.2	69	..	1.22	—2.96
Negapatam	86.8	78.9	69	..	1.38	—3.81

SINDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th August 1920 was 30.007 inches. For temperatrue corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.18 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 8-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CONFERENCE OF PRINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

A Committee appointed by the Conference of Princes which met in November, 1919, has recently been in session at Simla to consider the questions regarding the constitution of the Chamber of Princes. The Maharajas of Bikaner, Gwalior and Patiala, Maharao of Cutch and the Nawab of Malerkotla came to Simla for meetings which were also attended by Sir George Lowndes and the Political Secretary.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUIT VALUATION ACT.

DIFFERENT VALUATIONS FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES.

Govinda bin Krishna Sathe
vs.
Hanmaya Lingaya Fulmali and others.
(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Fawcett.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. D. Dixshit, District Judge of Sholapur, who rejected the appeal as the appellant failed to pay the deficit Court fee. The District Judge observed:—In this case the plaintiff in the Original Court assessed his claim at Rs. 10, how it is not explained, but valued it for the purposes of jurisdiction at Rs. 500. It is similarly valued in the memo. of appeal. No doubt the plaintiff is given the option to value the claim, but he cannot put different valuations for different purposes. He must once for all assess the value and pay Court fees according to the estimate he makes. The only object of putting such different valuation is to cause detriment to the Revenue. Under Section 12 of the Court Fees Act the Court accepts Rs. 500 as the value which the plaintiff has fixed for jurisdiction. Then again Section 8 of the Suits Valuation Act VII of 1887 governs the case. According to it the value for jurisdiction and Court fees is the same. Time was twice allowed to pay the deficit Court fee on the memo. of appeal, but the appellant not having paid it the appeal is rejected.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff sued from injunction. Such a suit comes within Section 7, para IV of the Court Fees Act and the Court fee had to be computed according to the amount at which the relief sought was valued in the plaint which valuation the plaintiff was entitled to find himself.

He valued the claim at Rs. 10, but also added another valuation of Rs. 500 for the purposes of jurisdiction. The memorandum of appeal was valued in the same way. The District Judge holding that under Section 8 of the Suits Valuation Act there could not be two valuations in a suit of this nature one for Court fees and another for jurisdiction ordered the plaintiff to pay the balance of Court fees as if the claim had been valued at Rs. 500. On the plaintiff failing to comply with this order the appeal was rejected.

As the plaintiff was entitled under Clause 7 of the Court Fees Act to value his claim at Rs. 10, it was wholly unnecessary for the plaintiff to fix any value for the purposes of jurisdiction as by Section 8 of the Suits Valuation Act the value determinable for the computation of Court fees and the value for the purposes of jurisdiction shall be the same: (Bai Hira Gouri vs. Gulabdas, 15 Bom. Law Reporter, page 1126). This principle was approved by the Privy Council in Sanderbai vs. the Collector of Belgaum, 21 Bombay Law Report at page 1148. In Bai Krishna Dey vs. Bipin Bipin Dey, 40 Calcutta, page 245, the Court considered that the Legislature never intended that the plaintiff should be at liberty to assign any arbitrary value to the relief claimed and thus be free to choose capriciously the forum of trial or appeal. Whatever the Legislature may have intended, that is the meaning which has been given to Section 7 of the Court Fees Act by the Privy Council.

The appeal must be allowed and the District Judge must be directed to take appeal No. 96 of 1919 in his Court on to his file and dispose of it according to law.

Mr. Sadashiv Ramachandra Gokhale appeared for the appellant.

Mr. P. V. Kane appeared for the respondent.

SECRETING TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

Abdul Azizkhan Ibrahimkhan
vs.
The King-Emperor.
(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of R. B. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The accused was charged under Section 26 (a) of Act XIII of 1885, i.e., Telegraph Act and was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused was employed as a temporary peon at the Bhendi Bazar Telegraph Office. On the 28th May last he was given nine telegrams addressed to different persons for delivery. He was given the list with numbers of the telegrams to take signatures of the addressees. In the evening he returned the list to the Telegraph Master who noticed that the signatures were all in the same handwriting. Inquiries were made and it was found out that the telegrams were not delivered. So on the 29th May duplicates of the telegrams were caused to be delivered by another man and a report was made to the superiors. Ultimately police were informed and accused was arrested.

Accused pleaded guilty to the charge against him.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH OF AUGUST, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

TO BE MENTIONED.

321-20—Shroff and V. Jairam Jadhavji Patel and anr v Nowroji Jamshedji Plumber, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

1335-20—N C Dalal, Jivatlal Pratapshi a firm v Vadilal Bhogilal Chokshi, Ragh N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1127-20—Mulla and M, Ratanji Dorabji v Kissondas Tribhowandas and anr, Payne and Co.

1668-20—Capt and V, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Tar Mahomed Haji Hassam Mitha, Pandia and Co.

IN CHAMBER AT 3-30 P.M.

TO PASS MINUTES OF DECREE.

3-20 In Re Abraham Joseph Samuel deceased —Dik M. and Co, Lachbai Samaji v Segulla Soldan and anr, Moti and D.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

COURTS' INTERFERENCE ON FACTS.

DISPUTE OVER A RACE HORSE.

A. M. Shamlam ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
W. Pallisier ..... Defendant.
(Before the Full Bench: K. M. Jahveri, Esq. Chief Judge and S. F. Billimoria Esq. Third Judge.)

THIS was a suit by the plaintiff, an Arab Horse-trainer to recover charges for feeding and training a race-horse named "Ajab" alleged to have been entrusted to him by the defendant. The case came on for hearing before the Learned Fifth Judge, who, after hearing the case dismissed the suit holding that the defendant did not entrust **the horse to the plaintiff, and that he did** not agree to pay any charges for feeding and training the horse.

The Plaintiff appealed against this decision to the Full Court Messrs. K. K. Suntoke and Gulamally O. Muljl appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Desai Barrister instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., represented the defendant.

Mr. Desai submitted that the horse was the property of Major Cairncross, that a few months before the entrustment of the horse to the plaintiff, the loan which he had made to the Major, and in consideration where of, he had given a share in the horse to the defendant had been paid off, that he had simply recommended plaintiff to Major Cairncross, and that the evidence of Mr Browin, a witness cited by the plaintiff showed that defendant had repudiated liability. Mr. Suntoke for the appellant contended that plaintiff had never see the Major, that admittedly Exhibit A was sent by defendant to plaintiff, asking him to see him at his place, as defendant wanted to see him with regard to training an Arab pony, and that the fact, that though after the entrustment in October, 1918, the Major was Court martialled, was discharged from the Army, and left British India about a few months thereafter, still plaintiff continued to feed the horse, conclusively proved that the horse had been entrusted to the plaintiff by defendant alone, for if, as was suggested by defendant, the horse had been entrusted to the plaintiff by the Major, the plaintiff ignorant Arab that he was, would have stayed his hand, and refused to incur any further charges, and would have at once sold away the horse, but that he continued to do so only because he knew that he was doing it at defendendant's instance.

JUDGMENT.

The learned Third Judge, in delivering the judgment of the Full Court pointed out that the evidence in this case clearly established the following facts viz. That plaintiff took over the horse, after receipt of the defendant's letter that the horse "Ajab" had been entered into the journal of the Western India Turf Club for a time under the joint names of the defendant and the Major, and at the extra meeting of 21st August, 1918 at Poona, it was entered in the name of the defendant alone, that a share in the horse had been given to the defendant in consideration of a loan of Rs. 3 000 made by the defendant to the Major, that according to the defendant's own affidavit, the Major was indifficulties pending his Court Martial, and that it was at that time that at his request, he called the plaintiff and entrusted the horse to him. The Full Court held that these facts very distinctly showed that the plaintiff was asked by the defendant to train and feed the horse. They further held that the evidence of Mr. Brewin, a mutual friend of the plaintiff as well as the defendant, cannot be discharded and that his evidence showed that defendant had admitted his liability for the feeding charges of the animal and began to repudiate it at a very late stage only. As against all these there was a bare denial of the defendant opposed to all the probabilities of the case.

Their Honours therefore passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 with costs.

A PROFITEERING TENANT.

CLAIM FOR EXCESS OVER STANDARD RENT.

Liladhar Govindji v/s Doongersey Lakhmidas.
(Before His Honour the 3rd Judge Mr. S. F. Billimoria).

Plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant, his landlord excess paid by him over the Standard Rent under the provisions of the Rent Act plaintiff having rented the premises 522-8-0.

The defendant admitted the Standard rent but pleaded limitation for the first month. He further contended that the defendant having sublet the premises at Rs. 1000 per month to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and recovered the rent at Rs. 1000 per month for the period of the suit was not entitled to claim any excess.

His Honour delivered the following judgment passing a decree for plaintiff for Rs 1,387-8-0 with costs.

JUDGMENT.

Under section 2 Cl. 2 of the Rent Act the Standard Rent of the premises would be Rs. 475 plus 10 per cent. as the lease Exhibit No. 1 runs from May 1911. The plaintiff would be entitled to recover the excess paid over and above this Standard Rent, except the excess paid on 9th November 1919, for the rent for October 1919 which is barred under Section 12.

As to the question raised by Mr. Davar. I regret there is nothing in the Act which would enable me to refuse this relief which the plaintiff claims. There is a sort of irony here in the use of the word "relief" because though the plaintiff has paid Rs. 800 per month while the Standard rent is Rs. 522-8-0 he has sublet the premises all through the period comprised in this suit to another person at a much higher and extortionate rent of Rs. 1000 per month. He has suffered no loss and in natural justice is entitled to no relief, but for the rigidity of the Act. If profiteering is inevitable, I see no reason why the owner of the premises who has invested moneys in providing accommodation for the public should not have the benefit of it or why a tenant who has nothing at stake should be allowed to make such an enormous profit, over his bargain with the landlord and yet to jump down on the landlord for a refund of the excess over the Standard Rent.

Verdict for Rs. 1,387-8-0 with costs.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke for the plaintiff.

Mr. A. S. Davar for defendant.

TOUR FOR NON-COOPERATION.

Satya Dev Parivrajab writes from Surat:—

I have decided to make a lecturing tour all over the country to educate the public mind on an important question of non-cooperation. I will be attending the Gujarat Political Conference which is to be held in Ahmedabad on 27, 28 and 29th instant and also the Special Congress at Calcutta. Those who desire to arrange the meetings in their respective provinces for non-cooperation should instruct their delegates to settle the dates with me so that I may be able to make a regular programme of my tour and make the best use of the time.

COLONIAL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. B. N. Anantani to the joint honorary secretaries the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association, Bombay.

Sir,—Whilst congratulating you with all my heart for the formation of this useful institution in the most suitable season of its activities, I consider it proper to say that yours is the institution which has filled the long felt necessity of the Colonial Indians in every respect and which I am sure if is allowed to be a great auxiliary to the great commercial and other bodies as suggested by me in the way of an independent resolution the other day is bound to achieve such good results in many directions as can hardly be conceived to-day.

Times are such as have placed before you atonce a heavy programme of work. Look at Ceylon, South Africa, East Africa, Mesopotamia and finally Aden (Arabia)? The position of our fellow countrymen in all these colonies demands from your Association a very close study of the state of affairs there. I therefore venture to suggest a few outlines for your immediate consideration.

Attempts are made to divert the administration of Aden from under the Government of India, in fact Bombay Presidency to the Colonial Office and it is true that the Indians resent this step, and rightly so in every way. I suggest a represent atonce to be made on behalf of your Association to His Majesty's Imperial Government through the Government of India and the Provincial Government stating all the pros and cons of the question and the probable effect of this change under contemplation.

You are aware that his Excellency the Viceroy in the press communique issued in reply to the representations made by the East Africa Merchants Deputation advised us to communicate further with Sir George Barnes, the Non-Comerce member of the Government of India with regard to the currency and exchange position between India and East Africa. I suggest that this is so important and clear a question that your association in consultation with the merchants connected with East Africa should address immediately a representation to the Hon. the Commerce member pointing out that the abrogation of Indian currency in East Africa means the wholesale diversion of Indian trade with East Africa to Europe. I am sure that the present ministry of Commerce and Industries is ready to understand us and if it is rightly convinced by your Association, there is every likelihood of some protest to be raised on behalf of India by the Government of India.

The third difficulty is with regard to the export of rice to East Africa. I know the facts under which the present difficulty of the Indian merchants is created. I know the reasons also. I am however pretty certain that should a considered decision to meet the Government be arrived at by your Association the present difficulty to the natives of Africa who wish us so much, to have rice can well be obviated and should the Government of India be approached the inter obstruction can be quashed.

As I understand your association has seriously been considering the present difficulty created in East Africa by the declaration made by his Excellency the Governor of East Africa, I refrain from making any suggestions for the present. I shall however request your Association to understand well the position of the Government of India and decide then for a measure which can be immediately practical and fruitful, in which we can invite not only the co-operation but a sound backing from the Government of India in the solution of our difficulty which has been irritating us so much of late.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Mr. Heath's Mossley.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's King's Own.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr R S Captain's Lamington.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Peace Day.
Mr S N Mahomed's Municipal.
Mr S N Mahomed's Velvet.
Mr A S Fezi's Hero.
Mr H W Dixon's Tired Tim.
Mr Neil's Vernon.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Bismar
Mr Arnold's Honey.
Mr Arnold's Justice.
Mr A R Dakeel's Yadghar.
Mr A R Dakeel's Shah.
Mr A R Dakeel's Khailan.
Mr Felice's Kitchener.
Mr Felice's Red Flower.
Mr Mujeed Jurgi's Foreigner.
Mr Mahmood Sait's Moobin.
Mr H Ebramjee's Honest Beauty.
Mr H Ebramjee's Karam.
Mr H Ebramjee's Gay Peter.
Mr S N Hormusji's Sharaban.
Mr Syed Rashid's Desert Flower.
Mr Yussuff Haroon's Ayala.
Mr M A Rakin's Hupmobile.
Mr Saleh Moose's Ajmer.
Messrs S R A Wahab and A R Dakeel's Embassy.
Messrs M Shaff and S R A Wahab's Kusra.
Mr M Shaffy and S R A Wahab's Cummer.
Messrs S R A Wahab and E M Sulleman's Latiff.
Mr Mahomed Ebrahim's My Royal.
Mr Abbas Rehman's Towfik.
Mr Ebrahim Kadum's Arvil.
Mr Ebrahim Kadum's Sherkhan.
Mr Yussuff Haroon's Small Diamond.
Messrs M Shirazee, M Mahomedally and Abood Baaker's Shums.
Messrs M Shirazee and M Mahomedally's Baktiari.
Messrs Mubarak and Sneff bin Gazal's Compliment.
Mr Munshi M Yussuff Khan's Good Star.
Messrs Pasu Malsee and D S Irani's Nasaralla.
Mr S K Kelavkar's Sannayet.
Mr Chaucer's Clinker.
Mr Marks' Centry.
Mr Khadavi A Rehman's Injeman.
Mr M M Coyajee's Haydn.
Mr Aareef's Ornate.
Mr M M Isfani's Anxious.
Mr K Cassumbhoy's Shatra.
Mr F Valimahomed's Aligarh.
Mr Pine's Baby Grand.
Mr Ebrahim Kadum's Doncaster.
Messrs R S Captain and Hoshang Jamsetjee's Kherallah.
The Yuvaraja of Kolhapur's Waterloo.
Mr S A Wahed's Isonomy.
Mr S A Wahed's Grand Duke.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Malta.
Mr Ali bin Talib's King Palace.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Zainulmuluk.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Reeman.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Verdalmalik.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Waabil.
Mr Abdul Karim bin Talib's Gazee.
Mr Abdoola Fara's Socotra.
Mr D C Cooper's Ayr Laddie.
Mr Adam's Emperor.
Mr M Goculdass' Mystic.
Mr M Goculdass' Dickson.
Mr M Goculdass' Meddler.
Mr M Goculdass' Trade Mark.
Mr M Goculdass' Adar.
Mr M Holmes' Brindisi.
Mr Hammond's Sammy.
Mr Malik's Joker.
Mr G Mooljee's Huntsman.
Mr P C Dastoor's Buttonwood.
Aga M M Shirazee's Dharawell.
Mr M C E Kotwal's Simon Tob.
Mr Heath's Dilawar.
Mr Esmail Mahomed's Cyclone.
Mr J N DeSouza's Mighty Atom.
Mr J K Shah's Yavar.

Owners and trainers are reminded that the First Entries for the Poona Races Second Meeting, close to-morrow, Tuesday, 17th August, 1920.

Owners and trainers are reminded that the entries for the Poona Fifth Extra Meeting close at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, 18th August, 1920.

SPORTING NEWS

HURDLE RACE IN OLYMPIC GAMES.

AMERICAN WINS IN RECORD TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Aug. 17.

Antwerp.—At the Olympic Games the final of the 400 metres hurdle race was won by Lodmis (America) in the record time of 54 seconds. The second and the third were also Americans.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, August 21.

Entrices closed at 4 p.m., Monday, 16th August, 1920.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr T M Thaddeus' Oros.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Pastime.
Mr Pine's Dersingham.
Mr Pine's Penny Pie.
Messrs J H Skelton and W P Jechey's Aleli...
H H the Maharani of Cooch Behar's Noutwutweel.
Messrs Hastings and Guthries' Anthracite.
Mr G E D Langley's Poignant.
Mr R R S's Quarryman.
Mr R R S's Charcoal.
Mr R R SCs Black Kite.
Mr R R S's Mademoiselle Foch.
Mr R R S's Waynfiete.
Mr D C Cooper's Royal Charter.
Mr M Goculdass' Polyorama.
Mr M Goculdass' Pandion.
Mr M Goculdass' William the Beau.
Mr M Goculdas' Verge.
Mr M Goculdas' Cheechako.
Mr M Goruldas' Polyorama.
Mr K Shinde's Black Walnut.
Mr Hammond's Ardvreck.
Mr Sanglidas Jesiram's Country Lad.
Mr Heath's Carados.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr T M Thaddeus' Bucko.
Mr Pine's Liberty.
Messrs Pine and A S Moloobhoy's Mazboot.
Mr E A Gubbay's Little Trout.
Mr G E D Langley's Trostan.
Mr G E D Langley's Billy Bawn.
Mr Blessington's Mist.
Mr R R S's Cyanite.
Mr R R S's Footman.
Mr Kelso's We Two.
Mr Kelso's Miss Rollestone.
Mr S N Mahomed's Lady Cleopatra.
Mr A S Fezi's Cork Glass.
Messrs N Begmahomed and A Nanjee's Necessity.
Mr M Goculdass' Gladiator.
Mr M Goculdass' Tagamor.
Major K O Goldie's Bunty.
Mrs J K Mehta and Mr S C Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr Clemen Vaz's Mimi.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Ensay.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr S N Mahomed's Resident.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Ferry Boat.
Mr Arnold's Summerton.
Messrs A R Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's Defender.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's Tit Bits.
The Yuvaraja of Kolhapur's Anaisa.
The Yuvaraja of Kolhapur's Dartmoor.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's Khundil.
Mr M Goculdass' Four Aces.
Mr Goculdass' Mechanic.
Mr Noble's Warminster.
Mr Noble's Duplin.
Mr J K K Irani's Bhookhri.
Mr Hammond's Durban.
Mr J P Caesar's Rare Find.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr T M Thaddeus' Gentle Saxon.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Gold Reef.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Balira.
Mr Pine's Oregon Pine.
Mr Pine's Japanese Pine.
Mr Pine's Batten.
Mr Gold's Mexican Eagle.
Captain P Bouet's Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr R S Captain's Genevieve.
Mr T Harrison's Eager To.
Mr T Harrison's Trezidella.
H H the Mahadaja of Cooch Behar's Flying Dart.
H H the Maharani of Cooch Behar's Moldavis.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's Renette.
Mr G E D Langley's Golden Stream.
Mr Blessington's Lomo.
Mr Mahmood Sait's Deslin.
Mr M M Isfani's Another Night.
Mr M M Isfani's Mynden Chief.
Mr T Tejpal's Glass Rock.
Mr R R S's Buckbean.
Mr E R S's Royal Jewel.
Mr R R S's Bathurst.
Mr M Ghorpade's Maiden Palm.
Mr R R S's Ilione.
Mr Kelso's Miss Goodenough.
Mr Kelso's St Agnes Eve.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Sibell d-Langton.
Mr Frank's Millmount.
Mr S N Mahomed's Belvedere.
Mr S N Mahomed's Margaret Joyce.
Mr Humble's Discussion.
Mr N Begmahomed's Look Out.
Messrs N Begmahomed and S Jawal's Donegal.
Mr Adam's Isbury Rose.
Mr Hillman's Quite D

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Assorted Perfumes :-Rose Supreme, Lilly of Valley	7 8
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Assorted Perfumes :- Bean Blossom, Large	4
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Eau De Cologne large size bottle each	4 4
Eau De Cologne Wickered Ordinary Size, each.	4 8
Eau De Cologne Wickered Medium Size, each	7 8
Eau De Cologne, Wicked, large size, each	14 0
Eau De Cologne Long Green Bottle in Fancy Box	2 4
bottle in Fancy Box each.. ..	2 4
Eau De Cologne Watch Shaped bottle each	1 0
Old English Lavender Water Watch Shaped Bottle each	1 0
Old English Lavender Long Green Bottle in Fancy Box each ..	2 4
Old English Lavender Ordinary Flat Bottle, each	2 8
Old English Lavender Large Size Flat Shape Bottle..	5 8

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REFORM RULES.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. PATEL.

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS.

We reproduce below from "India" a memorandum by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and Mrs. Sarojinee Naidu on the Indian Reforms Rules:

Everyone who has got any experience of the working of the Legislative Councils in India knows that the Morley-Minto Reform Scheme, under which they were constituted, has failed in its purpose. The first object of that Scheme was to give the representatives of the people ample opportunities of criticising the policy of the Government in its various departments in order that suitable modifications might be made in that policy in the light of the non-official view. In order that this end might be achieved the Scheme gave non-official members of the Councils the right to move resolutions on matters of general public interest. Unfortunately, however, it was left to the Executive in India to make rules regulating the exercise of that right. The rules so made and the interpretation put upon them by the Executive have rendered the exercise of the right altogether nugatory. These rules empower the President of the Council to disallow any resolution on the ground that it is not of general public interest, or that it cannot be moved consistently with public interest, or that it does not otherwise comply with certain conditions named in the rules. The number of resolutions of which notices were given in the year 1916 was 68. Of these, 24 were disallowed under these powers. From January to October, 1917, the number, of which notices were given, was 72. Of these 31 were so disallowed. A large number of these were disallowed on the ground that they could not be moved consistently with public interest. I beg leave to cite a few of them here in order to enable the Committee to understand what inconsistency with "public interest" means from the Government point of view. Resolutions recommending the Governor-in-Council (1) to cancel the order passed by the Government under the Defence of India Act preventing Mrs. Besant from entering the limits of the Bombay Presidency, (2) to create District Councils to enable the people to have opportunities of associating themselves in the work of District Administration, (3) to take steps to improve indigenous systems of Medicine, (4) to appoint a Committee to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the provision of better sanitation and more widespread medical relief in rural areas, (5) to discontinue the Government move to Mahableshwar, (6) to declare that the order of the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad directing the executive Committee of the 16th Bombay Provincial Conference to admit the C.I.D. reporters and other police officers to the Conference pandal and offer no obstruction in the execution of their duties was illegal and should not have been made, and (7) to recognise that at least one secretary to Government shall be an Indian—these were regarded such as could not be moved consistently with public interest. It is to be remembered that these are only a few of the many resolutions that have been disallowed in the past on the same ground.

PUBLIC INTEREST OR OTHER INTEREST.

Now I ask the Committee to judge for themselves whether the discussion of the subject-matter of any of these resolutions in the Legislative Council would be against "public interest" or against any other interest. If an elected non-official member gives notice of a resolution which Government regard as against "public interest," it is, I think, due to the public that they should know of his misdeed, so that they may not return him again. One would under the circumstances, naturally expect the Government to immediately publish for the information of the public all such undesirable resolutions. Strange to say, however, that not only the Government themselves do not publish such resolutions but they do not allow the non-official members to do so. There is of course, no rule in the Legislative Council Manual empowering by Government or the President to require a non-official member not to publish disallowed questions and resolutions. The President, however, following the lead given in this respect by the President of the Punjab Council, has ruled that the publication of disallowed questions and resolutions would be regarded by him as "Breach of Etiquette," and when he was asked by way of a supplementary question whether one non-official member was at liberty to pass on to other members questions and resolutions not admitted, the reply was that he was not prepared to answer the question any further. Later a non-official member gave notice of a question asking Government to move the President to reconsider his ruling. The question was not even admitted. The same member thereupon gave notice of a resolution on the subject, but that, too, was disallowed. Similarly, an interpellation asking Government to publish disallowed questions and resolutions was also disallowed. The result of this ruling is that every non-official member remains ignorant of the disallowed questions and resolutions of all the other members, and some of them give notice of resolutions and questions once disallowed by the President. To remedy this, a non-official member gave notice of a motion for the amendment of Council Rules so as to provide that the Secretary of the Legislative Council should maintain a register of disallowed questions and resolutions and keep a copy of it in the "Members' Room." That motion was admitted for discussion but ruled out by the President on a point of order raised by one of the members of the Executive Council. Thereupon the same member gave notice of a resolution on the subject under the rules for discussion of matters of General Public Interest, but it was disallowed, as being "not of public interest."

It may be asked why no attempts have so long been made by any non-official member to get the rules made by the authorities amended. My reply is that attempts were made but the public cannot know of them. The ruling regarding "etiquette" referred to above comes in the way of non-official members in acquainting the public with them. It is sufficient in this connexion to say that resolutions asking Government to take steps to have the rules amended were also disallowed.

RESOLUTIONS CARRIED THOUGH OPPOSED BY GOVERNMENT.

The Committee perhaps would like to know whether any, and, if so, how many, resolutions were passed by the Council in spite of the opposition of Government since 1910, when the reformed council came into existence and whether Government had given effect to the recommendations contained in any of them. I know a questions was asked requesting Government to publish the information on this point and the member in reply was referred to the Council Proceedings, on the ground that, in the opinion of the Government, preparation of the answer would involve trouble to the Secretariat incommensurate with the gain. I am not, therefore, responsibile if the information I give you is not quite correct. So far as I know, only five resolutions were so passed during the course of the first nine years of the Reform Council; one, moved by the Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed; two by my friend the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and two by myself. I am not prepared to say how far the recommendations of Mr. Ahmed and Mr. Paranjpye's resolutions have been given effect to. I know about mine. One of them recommended the Governor-in-Council to grant two-thirds elective majority to those Municipalties which have the privilege of electing a President by a two-thirds majority. The resolution was carried by 23 against 18 in March, 1917, but the Government refused to give effect to it. The other was passed in March, 1918, recommending that select Municipalities should be given power to determine the number and location of liquor shops within their areas. This recommendation, too, was voted by the Government.

While on this subject, I should like to say a few words on the delay in obtaining the decision of the President on the question of the admissibility of resolutions. According to the Council rules, the Secretary of the Legislative Council, on receipt of notice of a resolution from a member, has to submit it to the President, whose function it is to determine the question of admissibility. For the firs four or five years, these rules, according to my information, were adhered to and, consequently, a member giving notice of a resolution used to decision of the President regarding its admissibility in sufficient time to enable him to be prepared with the necessary facts and figures to support it. Latterly, however, the Secretary, on receipt of notice, is required to send the resolution to the Department concerned for notes. This procedure naturally leads to a good deal of delay. I have known instances where such delay extended to over three or four weeks. At times the member giving notice comes to know of the decision of the President from the agenda paper which he reads in the Council Hall on the day of the meeting. To remedy this state of things, a non-official member gave notice of a resolution recommending that the decision of the President should be communicated to the member giving notice of a resolution within seven days from its receipt by the Secretary. The resolution was postponed from time to time for nearly a year for want of time and ultimately dropped. This novel procedure, I believe, is to some extent also responsible for a large number of resolutions being disallowed. The Secretary of the Department concerned probably puts up his notes after carefully considering whether Government have sufficient materials to meet the question raised by the resolution or not. The decision of the President on the question of admissibility would naturally be influenced by the notes. A resolution may be of sufficient importance, but if the Government have no case is it not likely that the President would refuse to admit it

MORE MEETINGS OR LONGER SITTINGS.

Before I finish my observations on this subject, I should like to say a few words on the irreconcilable attitude of the Government in regard to the non-official demand for having longer sittings or more meetings of the Council through. Power to disallow questions and resolutions is freely exercised and yet the Government finds it difficult to allot a sufficient number of days for each council meeting to get through the resolutions admitted for discussion. If you compare the agenda papers of the meetings in 1917 you will read on every one of them, a number of resolutions of the previous meeting carried forward. At the March meeting in 1918 there were on its list as many as about 20 resolutions pending since July, 1917. The Council on an average meets 13 days annually and the number of meetings is 3 to 4. The Council has to enact laws for the whole Presidency. It has to get through a number of the interpellations, it has also to discuss and decide on regulations on matters of general public interest affecting the whole Presidency. It is bound to consider resolutions on the revised financial statement and have discussion on the Budget. Is it possible for the Council to discharge all those varied functions sa-

(Continued on next page.)

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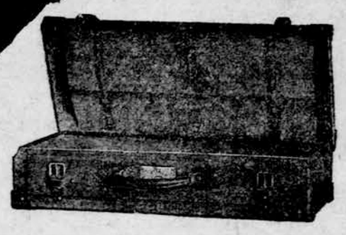

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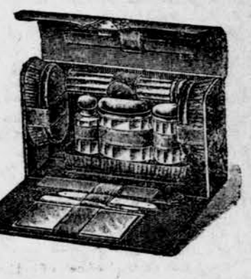

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REFORM RULES.

(Continued from previous page.)

or before the 27th January every year. The resolution, I regret to say, was disallowed and the member was informed that the 27th January, 1918, was a Sunday and the proceedings held on the following day were good under the General Clauses Act.

BUDGET RESOLUTIONS.

I now turn to the question of Budget resolutions. From the enquiries I made I gathered in 1918 that the non-official members, had given notice of about—I cannot be exact, as disallowed resolutions are, as I have stated, not allowed to be published—40 resolutions of which only 26 were admitted. Suffice it to say that out of these 26, some were rejected, some withdrawn but none accepted. To give the Committee an idea of the nature of disallowed resolutions, I quote three of them below:—

1. This Council recommends that the provision made in the Budget under the head 18, General Administration, be reduced by at least Rs. 1,00,000.
2. This Council recommends that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be provided in the Budget for starting travelling dispensaries in this Presidency and that a corresponding deduction be made in the provision for General Administration or civil works.
3. This Council recommends that a provision of Rs. 50,000 be made in the Budget for revision of pay of village officers and village servants in the Presidency Proper and that a corresponding reduction be made in the provision made for General Administration or civil works.

In this connexion I may be permitted to refer to the non-official attempts to improve the miserable lot of the unfortunate village officers and village servants whose remuneration, in some cases in the Deccan and Kanara of the Bombay Presidency, is Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 per annum, respectively. In 1917, a non-official member sent up an interpellation to the Government requesting them to publish the actual pay of the various grades of revenue patils and inferior village servants in this Presidency, but the reply was that the trouble involved in collecting the information would be out of all proportion to any purpose the information was likely to serve. Subsequently the same member gave notice of a general resolution recommending that the pay of these officers and servants be increased so as to provide them with at least a living wage. The resolution was disallowed on the ground that it was vague. On the one hand, the Government would not supply statistics to enable non-official members to prepare and present a definite concrete scheme for their consideration, on the other, a resolution on the subject is disallowed on the ground of vagueness. The same member then gave notice of a Budget resolution recommending that Rs. 50,000 be provided to increase the pay of village officers and servants with the result, as I have just mentioned, that that too was disallowed.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The right of interpellation was conceded in 1892. For over 20 years the number of questions disallowed were very few and the members always exercised the privilege of publishing disallowed questions without any hitch or hindrance. Latterly the extent to which the Government have been exercising the power of disallowing, clipping and mutilating questions has become intolerable and cannot be justified. No wonder, then, that the Government fights shy of their publication. The evasive character of replies, the reluctance to lay papers on the Council Table, the futility of asking supplementary questions are all matters about which the less said the better.

SECRETARIAT ATTITUDE.

Now a word about the Secretariat attitude. So far as the Secretariat record office and library are concerned, a non-official member is hardly treated better than the man in the street by the Secretariat Officers. He has naturally to be exact in his statement of facts and figures regarding his resolutions and questions. He therefore stands in need of books and records to verify his statements. He writes to the Secretary of the Government concerned and after several days he gets a reply to say "that it is not the practice to furnish private individuals or bodies with copies of Government Orders which are not intended for general publication and that Government regret that they are unable to make an exception in your case," or to say that "Government regret that they are unable to comply with your request, but that if you indicate the precise points on which you desire information, they will consider whether any information, in addition to that already published and supplied to you, can be furnished," or to say that the "rules of this Department do not permit of a Government Resolution being furnished to you," or to say that "it is contrary to practice to furnish copies of Government Orders except to their own officers," or to say that the volume in question is not intended for the use of the public but as the question is only of historical interest, I enclose extracts which will give you the information you wish. Non-official members dare not and do not claim to see "Confidential" papers or records, but surely any other papers or records cannot and ought not, in fairness, be denied to them.

These are some of the reasons which have contributed to the failure of the Minto-Morley Reforms.

It is to be remembered that this note deals entirely with the working of the Bombay Legislative Council during the Governorship of Lord Willingdon, who has the reputation in some quarters of being a Liberal. It goes without saying that the working of the other Provincial Legislative Councils must be worse. I need hardly tell the Committee that my experience of the working of the Indian Legislative Council under Lord Chelmsford is not at all pleasant.

I submit this note to the Committee in the hope that care might be taken in settling the draft rules so that the Executive Authorities in India may not be invested with unlimited and unrestricted powers to enable them to wreck the New Reform Scheme.

(To be Concluded.)

At a meeting of the railway employees at Kanchrapara on Sunday last, Mr. Barton, General Secretary of the Telegraph Association presiding, the aims and objects of the Railway Workmen's Association were explained and a branch was established there with Mr. Bradshaw as secretary. (...P.)

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A NOTORIOUS COLLECTOR.

WILL HE BE SACKED?

There is always a specise of human beings whose sole aim in life is to make a name for themselves by hook or by crook. Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, the Collector of Dharwar, seems to belong to this species. On Monday, the 2nd of August, almost all schools and colleges, so far as we know, were closed in memory of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Even Government schools and colleges were no exception. But the Collector of Dharwar, as he was bent to have his name bruited abroad, wrote a memo to the President of the Municipality inquiring whether Municipal schools were closed and if so, why. In that memo he has characterised the Lokamanya as 'a notorious and unrepentant criminal. To criticise the insane District Officer is really to lend splendour to obscurity and to bring him into undeserved prominence. But the characterisation is so shamelessly devilish and unchristian that no man who has not come out of the Pandemonium and whose brain is not so full of rotten and stinking material as that of Mr. Emanuel could have conceived it. Is the Collector-Magistrate so stone-blind as not to see the countless multitudes of weeping people offering their tributes of respect to the deceased Lokamanya? Is the Collector-Magistrate so stone-deaf as not to listen to the ringing choruses of praise bestowed upon his "notorious and unrepentant criminal?" Notorious and unrepentant criminal indeed! We are sorry Mr. Emanuel has made himself notorious be hitting the late Mr. Tilak below the belt and we feel he will make himself an unrepentant criminal too in the eyes of the public if he do not lash himself into sincere penitence and eat his idiotic and diabolical words. Well, for the Government of Sir George Lloyd, if he has any respect for public feeling and public sentiment he must at once desmiss the Collector setting aside the much too valued prestige of British bureaucracy. It is an acid test for the Governor of Bombay; let us wait and see. It is impossible to retain any respect or affection for a Government which can tolerate such maddened officials who draw the fattest salaries from impoverised people and who wantonly and most ignominiously stigmatise their very leaders. The lot mus the scrapped.—"The Maratha."

SENSATIONAL ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

Great commotion was caused on Friday night at Unsani Railway Station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway which is only seven miles from Howrah when the Howrah-Puri passenger arrived there. As soon as the train stopped at midnight about ten passengers some of whom well-dressed hurriedly got down. A number of C. I. D. officers who were following these men from Howrah also alighted and raised an alarm. The railway staff immediately adopted strict measures to detain all passengers who had got down from the train. One of the men attempted to escape but he was soon arrested. Two of them boarded the moving train and were not traced. Eight men including a body of 16 were arrested. They were armed with sword-sticks, daggers and Bhoojalies a deadly weapon. A message was sent at once to Howrah Police who within a short time sent 50 men by motor cars under a European Sergeant. Some of the arrested men seemed to be high caste Hindus. They were all taken to Howrah.

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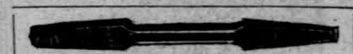

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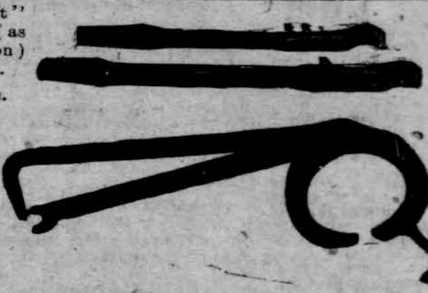

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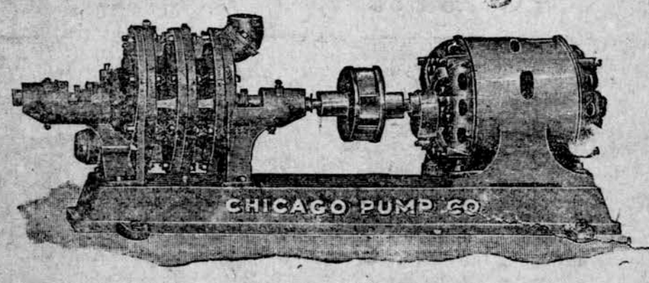

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PROPOSED SLAUGHTER HOUSE IN SAUGOR.

PROTEST MEETING OF CITIZENS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SAUGOR CITY, Aug. 14.

A monster public meeting of Saugor citizens was held on evening of the 12th instant on the Saraswati Hachanalaya grounds to protest against the establishment of a big slaughter house at Ratona in Saugor district, where according to estimates 2,500 cattle will be slaughtered daily. The grounds were packed to overflowing and many had to stand on the public road to watch the proceedings. Mahomedans attended in large numbers. Ladies also attended for whom special seating arrangements were made. Pandit Gopalrao Shrikhardey presided.

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

In all five resolutions were passed. The first emphatically asserted that the slaughter of cows bullocks and other cattle was against the economic interests of the Indians. The the economic interests of the Indans. The meeting therefore strongly protested against the proposed establishment of the slaughter house at Ratona and urged the Central Provinces Government not to give monetary or other help for the purpose, but to stop the floating of the Central Provinces Tanning and Trading Company, under the management of the Development Company of of Calcutta, for which the slaughter house is to be built.

The second resolution thanking the local Municipality for its decision to abolish the slaughter houses under its management and approving of the action of Messrs. Misra and Khandeker in giving assurance on behalf of the citizens to make up the deficit of Rs. 6,000 in the Municipal income due to this abolition was enthusiastically passed.

By the third resolution the members of the Imperial and different provincial Legislative Councils were requested to move in their councils for the stopping of cattle slaughter. Non-official members of the Central Provinces Council were specially requested to bring a motion for stopping the proposed Ratona slaughter house, in the coming session of the Council. People were asked to return only such members to the new councils as would pledge for the abolition of cattle slaughter.

The fourth resolution was that if in defiance of public opinion the erection of the slaughter house is persisted in, no one should take the contract for the slaughter house building or purchase shares of the tanning company or sell cattle to the said company and no labourer, mason or carpenter should undertake to work for building the slaughter house. The meeting hoped that the caste *punchayats* would make a rule for ostracising any man who purchased shares or sold cattle to the company. By the fifth resolution it was resolved to form a permanent committee to start a *panjarapol* and carry on the propaganda work laid down in the previous resolutions.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENED.

Subscriptions were then called from the people from the richest to the poorest. All responded liberally to the appeal. The well known firm of Bansilal Abirchand headed the list by promising Rs. 600. Seth Fakir Mohamed, hide merrhant, promised Rs. 101. A sweeper contributed Re. 1. In all about Rs. 5,000 were promised on the spot. Greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings.

THE PUNJAB ISSUE.

REFEREE TO ARCHBISHOP OF ERBURY.

We reproduce [illegible] Mahratta" the following appeal addressed to His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury by Hilda M. Howsin (London representative of the Indian Home Rule LLeague of Bombay); D. N. Bannerjea (member of the British Executive of the Indian National Congress; (Col.) J. C. Wedgwood, M.P.; Ben Spoor M.P.; Miss Maude Royden, etc, etc.. and Bernard Houghton, Esq, I.C.S, ret. etc., &c.

The recent atrocities committed against our Indian fellow-subjects under martial law in time of peace, raise fundamental issues vitally affecting the future of Western civilization and Christian morality. There is some consolation that the British Cabinet has dissociated itself from the methods of frightfulness employed by General Dyer: at the same time the impassioned attempt of the Anglo-Indian party not merely to condone but to justify these excesses, discloses the real temper of those to whom the lives of these helpless people are committed. But there are higher issues than those of life and death. The Amritsar massacre, frightful as it was, did not offend against the inmost soul humanity, as did the subsequent crawling and salaaming orders enforced by General Dyer in Amritsar and imitated by his fellow-officers elsewhere; the public searching of veiled women by soldiers; the firing of machine guns from aeroplanes on peaceful groups of men, women and schoolboys, merely that "they might learn to know their new masters:" the extorting of evidence from people by incredibly severe and often indecent tortures by agents provocateur of the government, the wholesale handcuffing and imprisonment together in one enclosure without any possibility of privacy and decency of numbers of unaccused persons; these and similar degrading insults not only involve racial humiliation, but so that surrender of self-respect and dignity that take us to the bed-rock of human personality as deriving its value from the fact [illegible] co-relation with the Divine Being.

To inflict upon the "children purposeful shame is more than credit to the moral prestige of ernment. It is a betrayal of rished traditions of the Chr is a crime against humanity.

We shall not labour the strate the incompatibility of ation with excessive and unj ce on physical force as a me highly civi the great tr long before grasp the magn

Apart from co ism, the respect o faith will be seriou National Church, as cibly repudiates these violation of all the po but "exhibiting the stre nation without its mercy, outrage "without precedent the modern history of the Bri

We shall therefore be great your Grace will be pleased to issues to the Committee dealing relation of the Church to internat tics and the League of Nations, to t that a public and authoritative pro ment from the Lambeth Conference ma claim to India, that the Holy Catholic Ch is still true to her trust, that in her jus and protection there is "neither Jew n gentile, bond nor free but Christ all in all" and that she is ever ready to visit with stern reprobation those who offending against the least of these, Her Master's little ones, crucify the Son of God afresh.

We beg to enclose the accompanying official reports of the Hunter Commission and of Sub-Committee, appointed by the Indian National Congress for your Grace's earnest perusal.

NEW ASPECT OF IRRIGATION.

ITS PRACTICAL BENEFITS.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes to say:—

When it was decided to introduce a sewage disposal scheme for Poona City, the question as to how the effluent could best be got rid of without danger to public health was carefully considered, and it was decided to utilise the effluent for irrigating crops. In order to ascertain the value of the effluent and the amount that various crops could utilise, a series of experiments were carried out near the Government Agricultural Farm, at Manjri, which showed that to get good results it was necessary to dilute the effluent, and in the case of sugarcane to stop giving effluent for three months prior to the cutting of the cane. This necessitated selecting an area for irrigation which was commanded by a canal, or to which water could be pumped.

The area finally selected was the land commanded by Distributary No. 5 of the Mutha Right Bank Canal in Hadapsar, Mundwa and Manjri villages, situated about 5 miles east of Poona. This area now contains an effluent experimental farm of 60 acres besides private lands to which effluent is supplied.

In order to be able to give canal water to one part of the area while giving effluent to another part, twin channels have been constructed, and these are lined to prevent loss by leakage. A 10 feet fall has been constructed on the Distributary, and the head thus secured is utilised for driving a turbine, which provides power for the Farm cane-crusher, and will later be used for driving other machinery.

Experiments are being carried out on the Farm to ascertain the best dose of effluent to give to sugarcane and other crops, and to find out what crops and rotations are best suited to effluent irrigation. The results so far achieved are most satisfactory, a 45 ton crop of "Pundia" cane having been grown with the normal effluent dose. The normal does at present contains 300 lbs. of nitrogen (exclusive of that contained in the albuminoid ammonia).

The irrigators are more than satisfied with the crops they have raised, which are, if anything, better than those grown with ordinary manures, and some remarkable outturns have been obtained from ratoon cane grown on effluent.

The present charge for the effluent is 1 1/3 times the water rate, and the mixture charge is 2 1/3 times the water rate. Thus, for sugarcane, the water rate being Rs. 45, the effluent rate is Rs. 60, or a total of Rs. 105 for the two. In order to maintain the soil in a good physical state it is advisable to supplement the effluent with 20 cart-loads of manure as against the 40 ordinarily used, or else to grow a green manure crop, costing about Rs. 50 per acre.

The enormous benefit which the cultivator derives from getting effluent instead of having to use other manures will be appreciated when it is stated that even before the war he spent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 220 on manures, while at present rates he has to spend Rs. 375 to Rs. 460.

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